

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(INCORPORATED)

J. P. FAULKNER, Manager

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No. 5

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R. R. COYLE

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FEATURES FOR NEXT WEEK

Among the interesting features next week will be another article by Prof. Robertson—some of his historical gleanings.

The fourth of President Frost's Familiar Letters is also to appear—"The Summer Sunday School."

Along the sanitation line we shall have a number of interesting articles on the Fly Nuisance—The Prevention of Disease by their Extermination.

The article on Modern Filtration which we announced for this issue was crowded out at the last moment and will possibly be run next week.

THE END OF TUBERCULOSIS

Stamping Out the Disease.

By HOMER FOLKE.

There is absolute unanimity, too, among our expert authorities (as there was not a decade ago) as to just what we need to do in order to prevent tuberculosis. We must have general public education as to the nature and symptoms of the disease, and we have it. We must have reporting of cases by physicians, and we are getting it. We must have free dispensaries in every city and considerable village at which any person can secure an expert and thorough diagnosis of his condition and adequate instructions as to what he must do, and we are getting dispensaries. We must have visiting nurses to visit the patients in their homes and instruct them, not once, but many times, in the protection of their households. We are getting visiting nurses. We need, above all, hospitals in the larger cities and a county hospital in every county, and we are getting hospitals.

BILL AND HIS NEIGHBORS

There is such a thing as having eyes and seeing not and having ears and hearing not, and, for one who believes this possible, it is not difficult to conceive that many may have brains and make but little use of them.

We recently called at the home of a drummer, an old friend who makes points on the Cumberland Valley Branch of the L. & N., and he was telling us of the car loads of potatoes he sells and has shipped in to supply the great demand at the many mines in Knox and Bell counties.

We did not need to ask what the farmers are doing up there. We knew too well. They could supply that demand for potatoes and vegetables but it does not seem to have occurred to them. The fact is, we only know of one man in the entire region who seems to have intelligently grasped the possibilities of the situation. He is the only one that we know who has made his operations conform to the demand. What the others are doing the following incident will serve to show:

We were on our way to the county seat late on a Saturday afternoon when we met an acquaintance of the days before the railroad. Worn out with his week's work he was enduring an uncomfortable seat on the bark frame of his wagon. On some boards on the back of the frame could be seen a sack of flour and part of a side of meat, and, swinging over the narrow seat on which he sat, was a sack which held a supply of sugar and coffee, some calico and a pair of shoes.

"Hello, Bill, how are you?" we ventured as we approached. "Only tolerable," was the reply. And we both stopped to renew the acquaintance of years gone by.

"What are you following now—doing any farming?" were our next questions.

"No, the farm's got so it's not much account now, and I'm just sorter letin' it grow up. Got a few acres in corn. Been givin' most of my time to loggin' and haulin' ties and bark for the last two or three years.

"Making any thing?" "Not much. Just sorter livin' from hand to mouth. Takes about all I can get each week to keep the wagon in fix—the roads is so bad—and feed my team and bring home a little bread and meat for Mary and the children."

The conversation continued for some time but this is enough to relate. It shows clearly the mistake that Bill and most of his neighbors have made, and from it can be seen the end for all of them—poverty worse than before the railroad came, for their timber is gone—first the fine poplar, then the oak, and lastly the tie and bark timber went—went for a song. And the coal is gone—not yet out of the hills but out of the possession of Bill and his neighbors.

Devastation in the name of development has swept over the country, and Bill and his neighbors, having forgotten their farms and gardens, lured from a real and ever growing source of thrift—the only avenue to prosperity certainly theirs—by the will o' the wisp of a daily wage for wagon and team or man and coal pick, will soon be "totin'" the family supplies back to the ramshackle home in a paper sack, and not because they have not worked but because they failed to recognize the opportunity that offered—because they, having brains, failed to use them.

Prosperity for the Mountains! New railroad lines are threatening every river and creek valley. Great towns are being laid out over night! Jenkins, for instance! Transient lumber camps! Filthy mining camps!

Prosperity for whom? Not for Bill and his neighbors, but for the unscrupulous capitalist who cries, "development," meaning all the while, "devastation." Yes, there is prosperity for Bill and his neighbors, but only on condition that they answer the demands of the productive and not the destructive market—only on condition that they stick to their farms, study farming methods and conserve their resources—use their timber only as they need it or as it ripens; only on condition that they use their brains.

More About Daniel Boone

Letter Written in Old Age Throws Light On His Religious Beliefs—A Religion Good to Have.

By PROF. J. R. ROBERTSON

Madison, Wis., July 7, 1911.

Editor of Citizen:

Since I have been writing you in my recent letters about the Boone material that I have seen I cannot resist the temptation to send you a copy of one of Daniel Boone's own letters. Although the amount of other material in regard to our old pioneer friend is quite abundant the letters are very scarce. There are, I believe, only three or four complete ones in existence. The one which I quote is very carefully preserved being pasted onto cardboard and covered with a very fine silk film thru which one is able to read the writing.

This letter gives an idea of Boone's religion. Descended from Quaker ancestry in Pennsylvania the old hunter had naturally a religious nature. Life in the wilderness, hunting and fighting Indians was conducive

to natural rather than conventional religion but it is pleasant to read this letter written to his sister in his old age while living in Missouri. I will reproduce it with all the faults of spelling that you may have it just as it is.

October 19th, 1816.

"Dear Sister; with pleasure I recd. a letter from your son Samuel Boone, who informs me that you are yet living and in good health, considering your old age. I write to Latt you know I have not forgot you and to inform you of my own situation. Since the death of your sister Rachab, I live with Flanders Calaway but am at present at my son Nathans and in tolerable health. You can get at my fallings by your own as we are near one age. I need not write you of our situation as Samuel Bradley or Jas. Grimes can inform you of every

(Continued on fifth page)

Little and often is what fills the purse. Few are the fortunes made by "lucky strikes."

Any man with the inclination to save should come to this bank and start an account, no matter if it be but \$1.00.

We teach you to save.

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FAMILIAR LETTER FROM PRES'T FROST

Prizes for Compositions and Orations

Directions that Every One Who Writes Should Observe

Hinsdale, Ill., Aug. 2, 1911.

The offer of prizes for orations to be handed in on the first day of the Fall term last year worked quite well. It brought it to pass that a good many young men did some thinking and writing during the vacation. Two or three very good pieces were presented. None were really first class, but I am convinced that a good many young men made great improvement by their efforts, and that was the thing at which we were aiming.

For this year the offer is extended so as to give a chance for the young ladies as well.

I. To every young lady who presents to my Secretary, on the opening day of the Fall term, a well written essay showing some thought of her own and some skill in arrangement, style and literary workmanship, I will give \$1.00, for the best of these essays I will give \$10.00, and for the second best, \$5.00.

II. To every young man who will present to my Secretary a well written oration containing evidences of his own thought and definitely constructed with a view to persuasion, I will give \$1.00, and for the best one, \$10.00, and the second best, \$5.00.

III. Any student who is engaged in teaching during the Fall term may present my Secretary a piece on the opening day of the winter term and receive the same opportunity as those mentioned above.

These pieces will all be returned and can be used in rhetorical classes and literary societies.

The great matter, of course, is the thought and composition of these pieces but they must be correct in their outward form—written in legible form, grammatical and properly arranged as to paragraphing, title, punctuation, etc.

The first sheet or title page must contain on the upper right-hand corner, the place at which the piece was written, and the date. The title must be written in a line or lines by itself, and underscored three times. The name of the author must appear in a separate line below the title, and be underscored twice. The paragraphs must be logical in the grouping of sentences and the sequence of thought.

Now, a few words as to the way to build an essay or oration: The first thing is to select the object for which you write. This is something different

(Continued on fifth page)

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Fate of the Reciprocity Measure Now Rests With Canada—The Democrats in Congress Playing Politics and the Insurgents Striving to Put the President in a Hole—Leishman to Go to Germany.

RECIPROCITY UP TO CANADA

Pres't Taft has signed the Reciprocity Measure and now it awaits ratification by the Canadian Parliament. The pact had enough friends in the Parliament to pass it, but the opposition was strong enough to greatly delay the passage, and, in order to expedite the matter, the Premier dissolved Parliament and ordered a new election. It is expected that the people will elect a new Parliament so overwhelmingly in favor of the measure that it will be speedily passed.

PLAYING POLITICS

The extra session of Congress has accomplished the work for which it was called—the passage of the Reciprocity Measure—but it wants to hold on and revise the Tariff. Schedule K, or the wool schedule of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff, against which there has been general complaint, has been revised in a bill which passed the House some time ago and recently passed the Senate by the aid of the insurgents. Another measure is the Free List bill which was designed to compensate the farmers for the supposed injury done them by Reciprocity. These two are to go before the President in a few days for his approval or veto. It is said that the President is not really opposed to either bill, but if the action is taken now the work of the Tariff Commission is made of no use, and besides he fears that this will simply lay down the bars for general revision.

The Democrats are playing politics and the Insurgents are retreating—having been put in a hole by the President they want to let him see how it feels.

LEISHMAN TO GERMANY

It is reported that Pres't Taft will soon appoint the present Ambassador to Italy, Mr. Leishman, Ambassador to Germany to succeed David Jayne Hill whose resignation has been received.

ANOTHER INQUIRY

Inquiry into the election of United States Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin has been directed and the committee of which Senator Bradley is one has outlined its plans. It is said that Senator Stephenson has confessed spending \$111,385 for primary endorsement. Now if the committee would, just while it is looking around, investigate the election of the distinguished Kentuckian who sits with it—

DOUBLE BEREAVEMENT FOR DR. AND MRS. COWLEY

Closely following a letter from Dr. Cowley telling of the death and burial of his father at Lorain, O., comes another bringing the news of the death of Mrs. Cowley's father at New York Mills, N. Y., last Saturday evening.

It is unusual for a husband and wife to both be bereft of a father so nearly at the same time. Mrs. Cowley's father had been very sick for some time and was not expected to live but a few days when they were summoned to his bedside a little more than two weeks ago, but Capt. Cowley's death seems to have been wholly unexpected.

Dr. and Mrs. Cowley will be accompanied to the Thousand Islands by several members of their families where they will spend two or three weeks seeking to gain thru absolute rest their accustomed strength and health.

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Everything is kept at WELCH'S and you can send your
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J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

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Why wait the flies yourself when you can keep a pet toad to attend to the fly swatting department?

Danger from rabies would be greatly minimized if all dogs were given plenty of cold water to drink.

Austria is to charge its tobacco smokers \$15,000,000 more a year. Its object is not to cure them of smoking, either.

A Massachusetts man was choked to death by his celluloid collar. Another argument for the modern, up-to-date rag stiffer.

A New York judge has decided that a woman is not entitled to alimony when she makes her husband cook his own breakfast. Hooray!

Senator Clark has a \$125,000 pipe organ in his mansion, but when it comes to music we have no doubt that the senator prefers ragtime.

A kind-hearted New Jersey yardmaster held a freight car five weeks on a siding because a thrush had built her nest on one of its trucks.

A professor of chemistry stopped a runaway horse by dashing ammonia into its face. There's a device that might be tried on runaway husbands.

"Wheat from an ancient Egyptian tomb" has been successfully planted in Colorado, so good wheat must have been selected by the cute Arab guides who put it in the tomb.

Because her husband kissed her only twice a day during their honeymoon a New York lady has applied for a divorce. Probably they were stinky little kisses, too.

Out at Omaha a debating society has decided that the horse is more desirable than the automobile. The society must be made up of people who get wages instead of salaries.

The Kaiser's only daughter is 18, of a sunny disposition, and will marry whom she chooses. Other recommendations may be had by addressing her father at his Berlin residence.

A New Jersey woman is said to have been inoculated with rabies by being hit by a bullet which passed through a mad dog. Fast thing, the germ that can hook onto a bullet.

The people of Charleston, S. C., are jubilant because fifteen babies were born there in one night recently. Charleston may be expected to immediately apply for the taking of a new census.

A "punch in the jaw" delivered by a wife laid her husband up for twenty-two weeks. With a passion, for exact detail, he also reports that the third vertebra was displaced one-sixteenth of an inch.

A Philadelphia woman gets a divorce rather than live in Chicago. Quoting George Ade: "Somebody must live here." However, the time has been from Philadelphia to New York has been out to less than two hours.

A Chicago doctor is quoted as saying that 60 per cent. of the dogs that bite people are infected with rabies. Then the popular impression that being bitten by a mad dog is fatal seems to be pretty thoroughly refuted, inasmuch as so rabies epidemic among human subjects has been reported.

A man in New York who has achieved an international reputation as an inventive engineer while out on bail on a charge of larceny, now goes to jail for two years and six months. The state can well afford to see that he has leisure in captivity to go on with his inventions.

Certain vague allusions in the papers lead to the suspicion that Kekuk is building a dam across the Mississippi which will conserve all the water of that eccentric old stream that is not needed for the maintenance of its catfish. Kekuk hitherto has been called the "gate city." Henceforth it will be known as—but this is merely conjectural.

ELEVEN LIVES LOST IN HURRICANE

COOLER WEATHER PROMISED BY THE WEATHER BUREAU AFTER A STORMY SPELL.

NEW ENGLAND COAST SWEEP

One Man Was Lifted from a Wharf in Maine—Others Were Drowned When Their Crafts Went Down.

Boston.—Grim tales of loss of life and disaster to shipping by the West Indian hurricane which swept the New England coast continue to come in. Eleven lives are known to have been lost, and a long list of fishing and coasting craft and yachts wrecked or disabled is constantly growing.

The dead include five men of the Boston sword fishing schooner Wokomis, wrecked on Nantucket Sound shoals; four dorymen of the Provincetown fishing schooner Arbitrator, one of the British schooner Tay, which went to pieces on Mount Desert Island, and John Wade, of Northport, Maine, who was blown off a wharf at Belfast, Maine.

THIRTY-FIVE INJURED

Most Destructive Fire in Brockton's History—Other Cities to the Rescue.

Brockton, Mass.—Thirty-five firemen were injured in fighting a fire which destroyed the public market building, the Woolworth Co.'s building and two tenement houses. The fire was the worst in the history of Brockton and caused a loss of about \$210,000.

The flames were not subdued until aid had arrived from Stoughton, Ayer and other nearby cities. Many of the firemen were overcome by the fumes of ammonia that escaped from the refrigerating plant in the market. Others were injured by falling timbers and stone.

The Y. M. C. A. building, police station and drugstore in the neighborhood of the fire were turned into temporary hospitals.

MORE TROOPS TO MEXICO.

Washington Authorities Are Alarmed at the Ominous Outlook in Republic.

San Antonio, Tex.—A fresh movement of troops to Texas is contemplated late in September, according to army officers of high rank at Fort Sam Houston, who say word has filtered down that conditions in Mexico are not pleasing to the authorities at Washington.

It was admitted at maneuvers that orders have been received from the war department to have located and surveyed sites for army division camps.

Corps of army engineers have made surveys of New Braunfels. Officers are now in Houston looking over available ground and others have been sent to El Paso to select available places for the mobilization of a large body of men.

Mining Friends to the Rescue.

Joplin, Mo.—More than one hundred miners are working desperately sinking a shaft to the drift of the White Oak mine, in which Joseph Clary, 21, is held a prisoner by caving ground. As days must elapse before the shaft can reach the mine workings, 70 feet deep, a prospect drill is working frantically, sinking a six-inch hole, through which food and drink can be lowered in case the prisoner is alive.

Attained High Altitude.

Baltimore.—Recovering from an interesting experience, but one he does not want to soon repeat, Howard Evans is lying at his home here. He told the story of the trip that he and his brother, Daniel Evans, took to the heights of the Andes mountains, which resulted in them both being brought down to sea level in an unconscious condition.

Wanted Him to Be a Yankee.

Seattle, Wash.—Mrs. George Sawden, a niece of President Taft, who has been making her home temporarily in Vancouver, boasted to Seattle to give birth to a grand-aephew to the president. Mrs. Sawden says she could not bear the idea of being the mother of a child that was not born under the flag of the country of which her uncle is president.

More Savings Banks.

Washington.—Encouraged by the success of the postal savings system, Postmaster General Hitchcock has signed an order extending the system to Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Louisville, Jersey City, Birmingham, Del., and Long Island City.

Welsbaden, Prussia.—Robert A. Taft, the elder son of President Taft, arrived here for an extended stay.

Sign Arbitration Treaty.

Washington.—General arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain and the United States and France will be signed in Washington. After the signing of the treaty there will be a formal exchange between the governments concerned.

Consul Atwell Dead.

Washington.—William P. Atwell, of Washington, D. C., American consul at Ghent, Belgium, and a civil war veteran, died at Ghent. Consul Atwell was born in Warren, O., 66 years ago.

THE OLD SLEUTH



PASS NEW WOOL BILL

LA FOLLETTE COMPROMISE MEASURE PUT THOUGH IN SENATE, 48 TO 32.

PARTY LINES ARE DIVIDED

Democrats and Insurgents Vets Down Original Draft Passed By House and Adopt Substitutes Presented By Wisconsin Senator.

Washington.—Senator La Follette pressed a compromise wool bill to its passage through the senate by a combination of the Democratic and insurgent Republican forces. The measure cuts the duty on raw wool to 35 per cent. ad valorem, and makes corresponding reduction on woolen manufactures.

The result came about after Senator La Follette's original substitute bill, carrying a duty on raw wool of 40 per cent., and the wool bill passed by the house of representatives, carrying an ad valorem on raw wool of 20 per cent., both had been defeated. The vote on the new measure was 48 to 22.

The house wool bill was defeated in the senate by a vote of 44 to 36. Senator Brown of Nebraska was the only Republican voting with the Democrats for the bill. The La Follette amendment to the revision measure was defeated, 66 to 14.

A motion by La Follette to reconsider the vote by which the house bill was defeated, so as to throw open again the entire question of revising the wool schedule, was adopted by a vote of 49 to 21.

AERONAUT FALLS TO DEATH

Two Thousand Picnickers See Balloonist Drop 700 Feet at Plainfield, Ill.

Plainfield, Ill.—While attempting to turn a somersault from a trapeze while up in a balloon, Harry Barnell of Chicago fell 700 feet into the Du Page river and was instantly killed.

Two thousand picnickers from Joliet saw the balloonist plunge to his death while attempting to entertain them with his dare-devil stunts in the air. Barnell fell into four feet of water in the river. His body was only slightly bruised and it is believed that he died during his fall through space.

Barnell was forty-five years old and unmarried.

TAFT SIGNS CANADIAN BILL

Secretary Knox and Other Cabinet Officers Witness Approval of Reciprocity Measure.

Washington.—The Canadian reciprocity bill reached the White House shortly after 1 p. m. Mr. Taft signed it at 3:10 o'clock. Speaker Clark and Vice-President Sherman already had signed the bill.

Secretary of State Knox, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, Secretary to the President Hilges and Representative Littleton of New York, several newspaper men and photographers witnessed the signing.

OPEN FIRE ON SHERMAN ACT

Senate Adopts Resolution for Inquiry Into Needed Changes for Protection Against Trusts.

Washington.—Following an attack by Senator Borah of Idaho upon the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law, the senate adopted a resolution offered by Senator Clapp of Minnesota, calling for an investigation into the operation of the law, to determine what changes or amendments are necessary to make it an adequate protection against unlawful monopolies and trusts.

Asks Funds for McNamara.

Washington.—An appeal for a \$500,000 fund to defend J. J. McNamara, the labor man accused of dynamiting, has been issued by Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor to the 2,000,000 members of labor unions. He suggests that each member contribute 25 cents.

Attacked by Thugs; Dying.

New York.—Capt. Daniel McAllister, a well known mariner, is dying at his home as a result of an attack by three thugs.

WILL CALL PACKERS

CHICAGO BEEF MEN TO TESTIFY IN LORIMER CASE.

Tribune Editor Tells of Rumored Political Activity and Six Will Be Summoned to Washington.

Washington.—Several Chicago packers will be summoned before the Lorimer investigation committee of the senate as a result of testimony given by James Keeley, general manager of the Chicago Tribune.

Replying to a question by Senator Fletcher, who asked if he could suggest the names of any packers who should be called as witnesses, Mr. Keeley mentioned the following:

J. Ogden Armour of Armour & Co.; Alfred R. Upton, general counsel of Armour & Co.; Arthur Meeker of Armour & Co.; Edward Morris of Morris & Co.; Louis F. Swift of Swift & Co.; John A. Spoor of the Union Stockyards company.

One other packer, Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing company, whose name was given by Mr. Keeley, already has appeared as a witness before the committee.

Mr. Keeley told the committee that he had no evidence against any of the men he named. He said, however, that it was commonly reported that the packers had contributed largely to various campaign funds and for that reason he believed they should be interrogated regarding their knowledge of a fund raised for the election of Senator Lorimer.

The subject arose when Elbridge Haney, attorney for Senator Lorimer, asked Mr. Keeley whom he had in mind when he wrote editorials a year ago which made the inquiry: "Who Furnished the Sawdust and Lard for Lorimer's Election?" Mr. Keeley said in mentioning the word "sawdust" he had in mind Edward Hines and the lumber interests, and in the use of the word "lard" he referred to the packing houses, without having the name of any particular individual in mind.

ATTORNEY HIT BY E. C. LEWIS

St. Louis Publisher Charges Leonard Goodwin of Chicago With Exploitation in Mail-Order Houses.

Washington.—The sensational charge was made before the house committee investigating the postoffice department that Leonard Goodwin, a Chicago lawyer, and brother of Russell P. Goodwin, assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, was exploiting mail-order houses throughout the country, telling them he could arrange any trouble they might have through a deal of mail privileges, etc.

The charge was made by E. C. Lewis, president of a publishing company in St. Louis, recently denied the second-class privileges. Lewis also declared that postoffice inspectors at St. Louis had been told to use whatever methods they pleased "to put Lewis out of business" and "to shut Lewis up before the next campaign." This was the campaign of 1908.

DECIDE CANADA MUST VOTE

Conservatives Insist That Reciprocity Agreement With United States Must Have People's Indorsement.

Ottawa, Ont.—That reciprocity with the United States will have to get the indorsement of the voters of Canada was the decision of a party caucus of the Conservatives. The Liberal caucus thereupon decided the election should be held as soon as possible. There may be dissolution of parliament within a fortnight, but possibly not until the end of August.

The election probably will be held the last week in September or the first week in October. Parliament will be called immediately afterward. If the government is returned the reciprocity bill will be put through without difficulty.

Togo to Be America's Guest.

London.—Admiral Togo sailed on the Lusitania as a guest of the American nation. The Japanese military counselor is accompanied by a suite. His only companion is Commander Tsaguchi, his aide-de-camp.

John W. Gates Has Relapse.

Paris.—John W. Gates' condition is worse than at any time since he was taken ill. Small hope now exists of his recovery. Mr. Gates has developed pneumonia in the left lung.

WOMEN NEARLY KILLED BY BEES.

Louisville.—Mrs. C. K. Augustus, wife of Postmaster Augustus, at South Park, a suburb, and her daughter undertook to release a blind horse that had become entangled in a mass of wire, not knowing that the animal had overturned a hive of bees.

The two women were almost stung to death before passersby rescued them.

SAWMILL DESTROYED.

Maysville.—The saw and planing mills of W. H. Mathews & Co. were entirely destroyed by fire. A high wind drove sparks down the flue into the shaving box, which ignited, setting fire to the plant. This is the third time the mill has been burned. The loss is between \$15,000 and \$20,000, with no insurance. Employees of the mill lost several hundred dollars worth of tools and clothing. A large consignment of lumber was burned.

LEXINGTON TO WINCHESTER.

Aviator Who Sent First Message By Wireless From Aeroplanes Will Carry Mail By Biplane.

Lexington.—The most novel mail route ever established in Kentucky is that which will be inaugurated on the afternoon of Tuesday, August 8th, between the Blue Grass fair grounds, at Lexington, and the circus lot in the city of Winchester, 19 miles distant. On that afternoon, at 3 o'clock, J. A. D. McCurdy, of New York, the noted aviator, will start from the Blue Grass fair grounds, in his 50-horse power biplane, carrying a letter from Secretary J. A. Hughes of the Blue Grass fair association to Mayor J. A. Hughes of Winchester.

Reaching Winchester, he will alight at the lot which has been designated, in the northeastern portion of the city, will there deliver the letter to Mayor Hughes, receive his answer and return with it, immediately, to the fair grounds at Lexington.

As Mr. McCurdy has already gotten speed of more than 75 miles an hour out of his aeroplane, it is estimated that he can easily make the round trip



J. A. D. McCURDY.

Noted Birdman, Who Will Be the First Aerial Mail Carrier in Kentucky.

of approximately 40 miles, including the time that will be required for the stop at Winchester, in an hour.

The announcement of the plan for this mail route, from Lexington to Winchester, has caused widespread interest. It is the first time in the history of aviation, a science which is now making very rapid strides, that an aeroplane has been used for mail carrying purposes.

Mr. McCurdy is probably the best known American aviator. When he made his remarkable flight from Tampa, Fla., to Havana, Cuba, last March, he established a world's record for flights across the water. This brought him immediately into prominence in every country where there is interest in aviation.

Mr. McCurdy has recently added to his laurels by various other daring feats. He is the first man who has ever sent a wireless message from an aeroplane and he has also carried on valuable experiments, on behalf of the war department, in connection with testing by sharpshooters in attempts to shoot with accuracy from an aeroplane.

Beginning Tuesday afternoon, August 8th, Mr. McCurdy will make daily flights, at the Blue Grass fair grounds, throughout the week, the last flight being made on Saturday, August 12th. On these flights, he will attain an altitude of more than a mile and will remain in the air for thirty minutes to an hour at a time. His appearance promises to prove of large educational value to the people of Kentucky in all matters pertaining to aviation.

ONE DEAD; ONE INJURED.

Home-Made Boiler Explodes and Two Boy Engineers Suffer.

Moatery.—Guy Jady, 13, is dead and Warren Woods, 18, is not expected to live as the result of a boiler explosion. They constructed an engine and boiler and had been operating it successfully for several weeks. The boiler was made out of a ten-gallon oil can. One of the valves quit work and the boys, unconscious of their danger, continued to feed the engine, with the result that a terrific explosion occurred.



PRESENT IS AGE OF LAXITY

Every Man is Inclined to Be Law Unto Himself, and Thinks Most of "Having Good Time."

Christians believe that Christ took human form and lived a human life in order to rescue men from that which degraded them, and enable them to develop their nobler selves. His work of salvation was to a large extent effected by putting before men the idea of a life of self-control. He desired his disciples to recognize that they also were sons of God, and to live in obedience to the promptings of the divine element within them, and thus to rescue themselves from the lusts of the flesh and become true men living the life of fruitful sons of God. The man who is unable to control his appetites and passions is a slave and not a free man. A true man must be master of himself. One great object for which the church exists is for the discipline of life, by helping men to strive for the mastery of self, for temperance and self-control in all things. We live in an age of laxity, writes the dean of Worcester, Eng., in the Temperance. Every man is inclined to be a law unto himself, and thinks most of doing as he likes—"having a good time" as the phrase goes. Drunkenness is a national vice. The obligation to worship is largely neglected, and the idea of Christianity as a disciplined life is weakened.

Far-sighted men in these days have to face this condition of things, and consider how men can be brought to realize the necessity of temperance in the scriptural sense of self-control—of living a disciplined life. How can it be done? Not by taking men out of the world. The ultimate failure of many monastic attempts teaches that. But if men moved by the spirit of God, of self-denial and self-sacrifice, to combat any life unworthy of the sons of God, are to remain in the world, they need to be banded together that they may have the sustaining support and fellowship and association of those who are like-minded. That is why it is in these days societies are formed instead of monasteries. Looking at the nation as it is, we cannot, if we are honest, fail to see that of all the agencies destructive of self-denial the greatest is the habit of drinking alcohol. It takes it men intensify the powers of the beast in themselves, and lessen their powers of resistance by weakening the will. Of all the physical causes which produce moral defects, the consumption of alcohol in any form is the most widespread and disastrous. In all periods of history, and among all races of men where alcohol in any form has been produced and passed into consumption, it has had the effect of capturing and subduing men's wills, breaking down self-restraint, and producing physical and moral degradation. Temperance reform lies at the bottom of all political, social, and religious progress. Drink is the curse of the country; it destroys the lives of one in twenty of the population. The temperance movement is a religious movement, and derives its power from a strong faith in God and the obligations of the sons of God, and in the belief that anything which leads to self-control and discipline is furthering the purposes of God. The Rechabites believed in self-denial and discipline. They had ever been foremost in the fighting ranks, and they had always combined enthusiasm with practical wisdom. Let us thank God for what has been accomplished, but let what has been done be only an incentive to further advance. And it must never be forgotten that Christian discipline involves the discipline of the whole life—discipline and self-denial with regard to other evils, other vices, other weaknesses and tendencies of human nature. Let us, therefore, associate with others who recognize the need of self-discipline in other directions than that of indulgence in drink.

Good Is Worth With. On a recent occasion, Professor Kocker of Bern said: "You will be astonished to hear that I am a great friend of alcohol, though I have experienced myself that when I have to do much and good work I must not drink alcohol at all, and I have frequently to tell my patients not to drink it. I appreciate to the highest degree what temperance societies have been doing for the welfare of humanity. Your National Temperance league is fighting against in one way the application of alcohol. But we use alcohol a great deal—to wash our hands and to disinfect them, but we are afraid to introduce it in the body. The only rational use of alcohol is outside the body."

Unique Warning. At Dublin, near Berlin, in Germany, stands a unique form of warning against the dangers of drinking alcoholic beverages—from the point of health and long life. At this center there is an ancient church of picturesque type which has become a special attraction to tourists and which painters delight to sketch. The church graveyard adjacent is usually kept locked, but a notice is visible which reads: "The key of the graveyard is to be found in the tavern."

IMPROVEMENTS IN EASTERN KENTUCKY

TEN MILLION DOLLAR CORPORATION SECURES KENTONIA PROPERTIES.

NEW ROAD TO TAP MOUNTAINS

New Concern Still Buying Lands—Harlan Will be Distributing Point For Three Railways—Smith Ground Purchased.

Harlan.—The Kentonia corporation, which owns 65,000 acres of coal and timber lands in Harlan and Bell counties, has leased its entire holdings to C. P. Perin, promoter, of New York. Mr. Perin has organized the Kentonia Mining Co., which will develop the land.

The land, which lies in the southeastern part of Harlan county and in the northwest section of Bell, carries some of the best coal seams and most valuable timber in Southeastern Kentucky. It was acquired after prolonged litigation in the federal court by the Kentonia corporation.

Charles H. Davis, of New York, and Boston, is president of the Kentonia corporation. That concern is capitalized at \$10,000,000.

Acquires More Land.
In addition to the above tract the Kentucky Mining Co. is acquiring other holdings, and it will soon have an acreage between 80,000 and 90,000 acres. It has just closed a deal with W. H. Smith, whereby it becomes the owner of 5,000 acres of land. The price paid was \$250,000.

Mr. Perin, president of the company which will develop the land, has promoted several large mining propositions in Southwest Virginia and Southeast Kentucky. He recently sold to the Stonegan Consolidated Coal and Coke Co. his large plant at Kooke, Virginia.

Another Railroad.
Although no positive announcement has yet been made to that effect, it is almost certain that within a short time a line of railroad will be built from this place up Martin's fork and Catron's creek, where it may tap the rich holdings of the Kentonia Co.

The building of the railroad up Martin's fork will make Harlan the divergent point of three lines of road and will assure its position as the business center of probably the largest industrial section in the state.

BATTLE ON QUICKSAND CREEK.

Man and Wife Left Dead on the Floor of Their Home.

Jackson.—Two dead and another dying is the result of a shooting affray at the home of William Swims, near the head of the south fork of Quicksand creek.

The dead are William Swims and his wife. The other participants were Alonzo Allen and his brother, Norman. The latter escaped unhurt, leaving his brother fatally wounded and the Swims both dead on the floor of the one-room house in which they lived.

It is claimed that Norman Allen did most of the shooting. The woman shot Alonzo four times in the body.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLS BOY.

Walton.—John Hollinsworth, when visiting John Allen, a farmer, accidentally killed Allen's six-year-old son, Allen. Hollinsworth and the boy were hunting turtles on the bank of a creek and sat down to watch, when Hollinsworth's gun was discharged and the full load of shot hit the youth in the face, killing him instantly.

IN COURTHOUSE YARD.

Lexington.—It was decided to place the equestrian statue of Gen. John H. Morgan, purchased by the Daughters of the Confederacy, in the courthouse yard here. It will be unveiled either October 18 or 19.

Lexington.—The Bank of Kentucky is expected to reopen for business August 1, and at a meeting of the new board of directors a new president and vice president were elected. A cashier was chosen, but that position will be filled at an early meeting of the board. Charles W. Bell, of Frankfort, state insurance commissioner, was made president, and Louis Zinser, a local furniture man, was chosen vice president.

HORSE DIES AT THIRTY-FIVE.

Cinton.—Walk Spicer's faithful family horse died at the age of 35 years. Mr. Spicer bought the animal at the age of 8 and drove him to town on the day before he died.

Ginsgow.—Ginsgow Fair association has agreed to give the second day receipts of the fair, September 27, to the building of the Central Lincoln road.

Franklin.—The farmers in every section of Simpson county report the prospects for corn the best ever known in this section. It has, therefore, been considered a good yield when an average of six barrels per acre was harvested, but many farmers will this year gather from eight to ten barrels per acre.

Venueburg.—Clyde Angell, 19 years of age, shot and killed Jasper Sparks, it is alleged. A brother of Sparks was present and says that the killing was caused by a dispute over 50 cents.

BIDDY'S REMARKABLE STUNT.

Louisville.—Slamese twin eggs were laid by a Plymouth flock hen, belonging to John Schnide. The eggs are bound together by a sort of tube of shell. Each is fully developed.

IMPETUS TO BUILDING ELECTRIC ROADS.

Completion of Salt River Bridge Desired—Line Between Louisville and Nashville in Prospect.

Elizabethtown.—The building of the Salt river bridge at West Point will result in the immediate erection of the proposed electric line from Louisville to Nashville. The Louisville Railway Co. is now extending its electric line from Orell to West Point and will complete the track before the bridge is finished.

Contracts have been let on the lower end of the pike to build a traction line from Gallatin to Nashville and the company proposes to build a line from Gallatin to Louisville. Surveys have already been made from West Point to this city, and from Glasgow by the Mammoth Cave and the Lincoln Park to Hodgenville.

There now remains only two short gaps to be surveyed between Gallatin and Glasgow and between Hodgenville and this city to complete a chain of traction lines between Louisville and Nashville, a distance of 200 miles, which will make the longest electric line in Kentucky. The lack of a bridge across Salt river was the only stumbling block in the building of the several trolley lines, and the proposed early erection of the bridge will give an impetus to the building of the new electric lines.

CROPS SUFFER FOR RAIN.

Continued Drought Has Damaged Crop to Extent of 40 Per Cent.

Louisville.—Despite the fact that rain has fallen intermittently over Kentucky during the past few weeks, farmers are in the midst of one of the worst droughts that has visited the state in years. The corn fields are beginning to turn yellow and in place of two ears to the stalk only one small nubbin is maturing in the broiling sun.

If possible the tobacco is worse off than the corn crop. Hundreds of acres of Kentucky's most remunerative crop is parching. The leaves are turning yellow and the three lower leaves are now ready to wither and fall from the plant.

The conditions in Central Kentucky are particularly alarming, and unless the drought is broken within the next few days hundreds of acres of both corn and tobacco will be abandoned. It is estimated that the crops have been cut 40 per cent so far.

In many instances entire fields of tobacco and corn have gone so far that they have been abandoned, and in the corn fields sheep have been turned in to graze to try to get some benefit for the labor spent on the crop.

STOCK POISONED.

Elizabethtown.—Hardin county farmers and citizens are stirred up over the poisoning of three mules belonging to E. A. Smith, of Glendale, and one of the most prominent farmers in the county. Several years ago Mr. Smith had a thrasher burned and a few months later a barn on his place was burned. All indications then pointed to incendiary work, but no direct evidence could be secured.

FALL RACING SEASON.

Lexington.—At a meeting of representatives of the three Kentucky tracks held here for the fall meetings were discussed and several important matters were brought up, but not completed. While definite dates were not decided on, it is probable that the season will open in Lexington on September 16, with a ten-day meet, and Louisville will follow with 19 days. Latonia will follow Louisville.

"KENTUCKY CORN KING."

Ginsgow.—Powell Barlow, a young farmer of this county, is believed by his friends to have the right to the title, "Corn King of Kentucky." He now has in cultivation over 600 acres in river bottom corn, which will make over 9,000 barrels.

STOCK BARN AND HORSES BURN.

Lancaster.—Deputy Sheriff C. A. Robinson lost his large stock barn and all its contents, including nine head of fine horses and a lot of provender, by fire. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss will reach \$3,500, with only \$800 insurance.

DESTROYED THEIR HOME.

Bees Take Revenge on Mules and Farmer is Badly Stung.

Cynthiana.—James Wright, a farmer, near the Scott-Harrison county line, met with a painful accident while driving a pair of mules in the yard at his home. The mules overturned a beehive and Wright was frightfully stung. The mules were so badly stung that they died in a short time. Mr. Wright is believed to be out of danger now.

COUNTY FAIR DATES FOR AUGUST IN BLUE GRASS STATE.

Adair—Columbia, August 22-25.
Anderson—Lawrenceburg, August 15-18.
Boone—Florence, August 31-September 2.
Boyle—Danville, August 2-4.
Boyle—Perryville, August 16-18.
Brockenridge—Hardinsburg, August 29-30.
Burlington—Shepherdsville, August 22-25.
Bracken—Germantown, August 23-26.
Cass—Liberty, August 23-25.
Cumberland—Burkeville, August 15-18.
Fleming—Ewing, August 17-19.
Franklin—Frankfort, August 29-September 1.
Grayson—Leitchfield, August 15-18.
Hardin—Elizabethtown, August 9-12.
Jefferson—Fern Creek, August 16-19.
Jossamine—Nicholasville, August 29-31.
Kenton—Erlanger, August 23-26.
Knox—Harbourville, August 30-September 1.
Laurel—London, August 22-25.
Lewis—Vincennes, August 9-12.
Monroe—Tompkinsville, August 30-September 2.
Mercer—Harrodsburg, August 8-10.
Nelson—Hardtowa, August 30-September 2.
Pulaski—Somerset, August 29-September 1.
Rockcastle—Brookhead, August 16-18.
Shelby—Shelbyville, August 22-25.
Spencer—Taylorsville, August 8-11.
Simpson—Franklin, August 31-September 2.
Union—Uniontown, August 8-12.
Webster—Princeton, August 1-5.
Woodford—Versailles, August 2-4.

CONTRACTORS STOPPED.

Citizens Interfere With the Laying of New Sidewalks.

Lexington.—Contractors who have undertaken to lay concrete sidewalks under instruction from the city authorities and over the protests of property owners here are encountering trouble. Peter Geiser, a resident of Clifton Heights, sat on his front porch with a shotgun across his knees, preventing workmen from building a new walk. M. N. Kerawell, of South Broadway, stopped another crew with threats of harsh treatment. The contractor said trying to effect a compromise, preferring not to go to the courts if they can succeed in cooling the tempers of the irate citizens, who think their present brick walks good enough.

RAISED \$15,000 FOR ROAD.

Ginsgow.—The proposition to build the Central Lincoln way is being pushed. It is understood a committee which undertook to raise the \$20,000 allotted to this county already has \$15,000 of the amount and expect the remainder within the next few days. Many who are not financially able to make donations have tendered their services for as long as they are needed on the road.

BIG CATTLE DEAL.

Elizabethtown.—One of the largest cattle deals which has been transacted in Hardin and Nelson counties for some time has been made by D. B. Martin & Co., of Philadelphia. The firm purchased 330 head from Messrs. Lee Harned, William Daugherty, Fen Kennedy and J. H. Harned, at 6 cents per pound for 300 and 5 cents per pound for 30 head. The cattle realized about \$25,000.

BOND OF \$10,000 ASKED.

Lexington.—Thomas F. Dolan, lawyer and turfman, who killed Aldermann Patrick Mooney, and at whose trial on a charge of murder the jury failed to agree, is to be released from jail, providing he can furnish a \$10,000 bail bond.

At the hearing Judge Korr ruled that it was a bailable case, but doubted the amount of the bond requested by the defendant's attorney.

MONTGOMERY FAIR CLOSES.

Mt. Sterling.—The Montgomery County fair came to a close with an attendance of about 6,000 people, the week being the best ever held by the association in point of attendance and in ring exhibits. In the sweepstakes harness class the stallion Marvel King was returned the winner.

Louisville.—George C. Avery, president of B. F. Avery & Sons, plow manufacturers, and one of the foremost citizens of Louisville, died of heart failure at a chateau near Gaille Fontaine, France, where he had gone to spend the summer.

Morehead.—The Rowan County Teachers' Institute met with Prof. D. M. Holbrook as instructor.

EDUCATOR RESIGNS.

Maysville.—The board of education elected Prof. J. E. Caldwell, of Louisville, principal of the high school, and Prof. J. C. Day, of New York, as sub-principal.

CRUSHED BY TREE.

Thor.—Will H. Stone, 21, was killed instantly while chopping down a tree. Stone failed to get out of the way as the tree fell, and he was crushed under it.

Jehoiakim Burns the Prophet's Book

Sunday School Lesson for Aug. 13, 1911
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Jeremiah 24.
MEMORY VERSES, 23, 24.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"The word of our God shall stand forever."—Isa. 40:8.
TIME.—Jeremiah was prophet from B. C. 626, the 13th year of Josiah, till the destruction of Jerusalem, B. C. 586. Jehoiakim reigned 11 years, B. C. 609-607.
Jehoiakim's book was written B. C. 604. The Fast day, ninth month of B. C. 603. Jehoiakim burns the book soon after the fast.
PLACE.—Jerusalem. The Temple courts and the king's palace.
Nebuchadnezzar besieging Jerusalem, 1st year.
Daniel carried away captive.
Jeremiah under disfavor.
Jehoiakim an unwise king.

For twenty years Jeremiah had been trying, by oral teachings, to persuade the nation to repent and turn to God, but the people and their rulers had been deaf to his warnings. As a last resort, in the fourth year of Jehoiakim, the Lord commanded the prophet to write down the substance of his exhortations, and thus to focus them in one mighty blow upon the conscience of king and people. Moreover, for some reason Jeremiah was shut up, "restrained" from public utterance, being probably forbidden by the authorities to preach; so that for the time the written word was the only way by which Jeremiah could reach the ears of the people.

The chosen amanuensis was Baruch, the son of Neriah, a scribe. The book was not like ours, but was a roll of parchment, consisting of several skins sewed together, the edges cut even, and the whole rolled on wooden rods fastened at each end so that the parchment could be rolled from one to the other. The writing was arranged in columns, each like the page of a book. It must have taken Baruch some months to have written down such prophecies as Jeremiah wished to have read, and which constituted a considerable part of the present book of Jeremiah.

Jeremiah sent Baruch to the temple to read the book to the assembled crowds. It was a wintry day. Baruch went up into the chamber of a friendly noble, over a new gateway opening both ways into the inner and outer courts. There, from the window or balcony of the chamber, or from the platform or pillar on which the kings had stood on solemn occasions, he recited the long alternation of lament and invective to the vast congregation. Reading in this way was almost the only way by which the people could become acquainted with the word of God. Few could read. And copies of the law cost a small fortune.

The king sent Jehudi, one of his officers, to fetch the roll so that Jehoiakim might learn its contents at first hand and not from hearsay. The king sat in the winter house.

It seems probable that after Jehudi had read three or four columns, the king snatched the roll from his hands and, taking the knife used for sharpening the scribe's pens, cut up the roll himself, and cast it into the fire. Some think that only the first portion was read, when all the roll was consumed in the fire. But Professor Bennett says that the Hebrew implies that at the end of every three or four columns the king put out his hand for the roll, cut away the portion read, threw it on the fire, and handed the remainder back to Jehudi, repeating the process.

The king commanded the arrest of Baruch the scribe and Jeremiah. But the Lord hid them, by means of some unknown providence and guidance; or, as usual, by the use of means inspired by God. Shutting the eyes does not ward off the lightning's stroke. Fools, that think that by wringing the neck of the crowing cock they can prevent the coming of the morning.

When the word of the Lord came the book was destroyed, but its contents and its truths lived. "Take thee . . . another roll, and write in it," Jeremiah knew what he had said before, and God gave him further revelations. Professor Brown thinks that Baruch's second roll contained the first seventeen chapters of our Jeremiah. "Thou shalt say to Jehoiakim that the prophecies should certainly come true."

Attempts to destroy the Bible have been made. When men are forbidden to read it, and everything is done to prevent its circulation. The frontispiece of Wycliffe's Bible represents the fire of true Christianity against which its enemies, Satan and infidelity, are blowing with all their might, trying to put it out; but the more they put themselves out of breath, the more brightly the fire burns.

Ingersoll's prophecy, twenty-six years ago, was that "in ten years the Bible will not be read." The fact is that vastly more Bibles are issued every year than when that prophecy was uttered, and in more languages.

Those destroy the Bible for some people, who for any reason give the impression that it is not true, diminish its authority, and fill the minds of the young with doubts. And yet every attack has made it read more, and caused it to shine in purer light. Those who disobey and neglect the Bible, refuse to let it be a lamp unto their feet and a light unto their path, who ignore its teachings, and refuse its truths—these destroy the Bible for themselves. But the laws of God move on just the same.

Jehoiakim was slain. His son was carried in chains to Babylon.

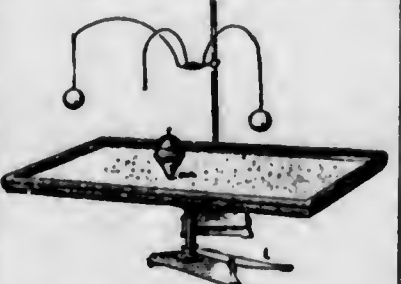
NEWS for the YOUNG PEOPLE

NOVEL LITTLE FRENCH GAME

Achievement of Getting One of Hanging Balls into Top Constitutes Main Feature.

A top-spinning game, in which the achievement of getting one of the hanging balls into the top constitutes the main feature, is shown in this illustration. It is a French invention and consists of a tray-like spinning board, a hollowed-out top, and three balls hung in the manner universally affected by pawn brokers.

The spinning board rests upon a central base, so arranged that the board can be made to swing in any direction or be inclined to any desired degree, says the Popular Mechanics. The balls hang at a measured height above the board. After



A Curious Top Game.

the top is set spinning, the player proceeds to get it directly beneath any one of the balls, accomplishing this by swinging and inclining the board on its base. When he thinks the top is in the right position, he presses a lever attached to the standard. This raises the board to a height that, if the top is in the right position, allows it to receive the ball and lift it from its hook, after which it continues spinning.

PLAN THEATER FOR CHILDREN

Actors in London House Will Be From Ten to Fourteen Years Old—Plays Specially Written.

A real children's theater where none of the actors or actresses will be more than fourteen years old, is to be one of the features of London's amusements this winter. Miss Lila Field, who last winter successfully presented a play acted entirely by children, is the moving spirit in the enterprise.

"My plays will begin in the middle of October," said Miss Field, "at one of the largest west end theaters. It is more than likely that a piece will be running at the theater at the time in the usual way, but five afternoons of every week the house will become the 'children's theater,' and plays acted by them will be presented there."

"For months I have been busy collecting my cast of thirty or so children between the ages of ten and fourteen. It has been no easy task, I can tell you. The girls I got without much trouble, but it was different with the boys. I still have to find four or five to complete the company."

"The plays will be specially written for them and will contain situations in which children would naturally find themselves. For instance, the love element will never be much in evidence. On the other hand I am taking care that they will not be too light or fanciful either. I aim at having them just good, substantial adventure plays."

HOBBY HORSE AS EXERCISER

While Children Think They Are Only Playing, They Are Really Deriving Physical Benefit.

A hobby horse which has the additional advantage of being an exercising machine has been invented by an Illinois man. While the children think they are only playing, they are really deriving substantial physical benefit.



Hobby Horse Exerciser.

from its use. If they know this, with true childish perversity, they would lose interest in the toy. The horse is mounted on a stand on shafts that move up and down in sockets. Strong spiral springs are attached to the lower parts of the shafts and stretch out toward the ends of the stand. There is a tensional device which prevents the horse from moving too freely in either direction.

His Preference.

"I wouldn't have a aeroplane," said little Robert Dunn; "if I was anxious to go dead, I'd borrow grandpa's gun."



I think the fairies made our house. It's full of hidden nooks. That one can hide some cookies in. Or one's best story books.

Right in our garret 'neath the skies, There's many a handy spot To tuck a note for fairy eyes: I'm going to write a lot.

One little chink right in the roof Is where I mailed a letter, Straight to the Queen of Fairyland. Could you have found a better?

I know the carrier dove flew down And took it in his bill, And flew straight off to Fairyland O'er field and wood and hill.

Do I expect an answer soon? Why, yes, of course I do! But when or where or how 'twill come I know no more than you.

K. N. BIRDSALL.

TABLE MADE INTO A HOUSE

Combination Toy Useful Where Room Is Limited—Particularly Suitable for Apartments.

Except in households where a whole room can be devoted to a nursery, the problem of providing children with a room to play is no small one. In apartments, particularly, this problem assumes such proportions that the children's toys are limited by it. A Kentucky man, however, has designed an article which may be used by the little people as both table and playhouse and in an emergency can be used by mother as



Table Forms a House.

a tea or card table. The top of the table is in two parts and the parts are hinged so that it can be opened up into a sloping roof. Inside the table frame two side pieces and an end piece are hinged. Ordinarily these pieces are folded up beneath the table top, but when it is desired to convert the article into a playhouse they are let down, forming the sides and back of the house. The front, of course, is left open.

Not Even the First Step.
Mr. Morse having bought a new bicycle of the most improved pattern, presented his old one to Dennis Haloran, who did errands and odd jobs for the neighborhood. "You'll find the wheel useful when you're in a hurry, Dennis," he said.

The young Irishman was loud in his thanks, but regarded the wheel doubtfully.

"I mistrust 'twill be a long while before I can ride it," he said.

"Why, have you ever tried?" asked Mr. Morse.

"I have," said Dennis, gloomily. "A frind lint me the loan of 'is whiles he was having the moomps. 'Twas tree weeks I had it, an' what wild pretteling night an' mornin, I niver got so I could balance meself standin still, let alone ridin on it."—Youth's Companion.

Green and Simmons.
A man named Simmons declined to become the private secretary of a man named Green, for a peculiar reason. The salary was tempting, and the work would have been light and agreeable; but then, as he said, he couldn't bear the thought of signing letters, "Green, per Simmons."

He Knew About the Slippers.
George—I heard mother tell father the other day she'd found out where the shoe pinched. I wonder what she meant?

Dickie—I dunno; but if she'd said she'd found out where the slippers stung I'd have known.

How Johnny Came Out.
Father—Well, Johnny, how did you come out at the school examination?

Johnny—Oh, first rate; I answered all the questions.

Father—How did you answer them?

Johnny—I said I didn't know.



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This latest **W. B.** accomplishment again emphasizes the superiority of the **W. B.** product.



E. F. COYLE

You pay less

or get more

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTIST
CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER RACKET STORE

DAN H. BRECK
Fire, Life and Accident
Insurance
Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

North Bound Local	
Knoxville	6:15 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA	1:03 p. m. 3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:10 p. m. 7:45 a. m.
South Bound Local	
Cincinnati	6:40 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA	12:39 p. m. 12:29 a. m.
Knoxville	6:55 p. m. 5:50 a. m.
Express Trains	
Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.	
South Bound	
Cincinnati	8:00 a. m.
BEREA	11:44 a. m.
North Bound	
BEREA	4:56 p. m.
Cincinnati	8:45 p. m.

The Berea Fair, August 3, 4, and 5. Mrs. Perry of Alcorn is visiting at A. H. Williams this week. Mr. Hook and family are visiting in northern Kentucky.

A. M. Clark, of Harlan, Ky., visited his parents, at Berea, over Sunday.

Mr. C. L. Fowler of Drip Rock visited his daughter, Mrs. Lakes, who is ill in the hospital.

A. P. Gabbard was in our town Monday on business.

Miss Mary Harris, after a few weeks visit with her parents, has returned to make her home at J. L. Gay's.

Mr. Chas. Anderson, a clerk in Perry's Drug Store at Richmond, is visiting friends in Berea this week.

Mr. Joe Evans has gone to Hamilton, Ohio, for work.

Mr. Eben Handy who is working in Cincinnati was joined this week by his wife and father, and they will make their home there for the present.

Mr. Reuben Bevins of Morganfield, is visiting here with his sister, Mrs. Will Isaacs.

Annie and Dora Robinson, daughters of E. L. Robinson, have light cases of fever.

Mrs. J. E. Parsons is spending the week here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hayes and children visited relatives at Conway last week.

Rev. Harry McMurray, who was the pastor of the Baptist Church here a number of years ago, is carrying on a successful revival at Silver Creek Baptist Church this week.

Miss Amy Todd returned Wednesday from a pleasant visit in Roanoke, Ind.

Being late in the season we have reduced the prices on all our slippers and oxfords. We have every style and all sizes. New stock, up-to-date and guaranteed to wear. We have also reduced the prices on lawns, cotton-voiles and ready made dresses. We will keep the prices reduced the rest of this season.

Mrs. S. R. Baker. Elijah Davidson of Irvine who has been visiting relatives here returned to his home Tuesday accompanied by his cousin, Miss Mary Parsons.

Miss Candice Coyle returned Sunday from Richmond.

Mr. True Coyle who has been visiting relatives in Bedford, Ind., returned last week.

Mr. S. L. Clark leaves, Friday, for a business trip to W. Va.

Miss Annie B. Murray who has for two years past been Secretary to the President leaves Wednesday for her home in Melrose, Mass. Miss Anna L. Smith, former Secretary who left here on account of her health two years ago, takes Miss Murray's place.

Mr. Earl Phillips of Wildie was in town over Sunday.

Miss Stella Adams who is teaching at Orlando visited home folks Sunday.

Mr. Will Brannaman who went to Michigan a short time ago finds he likes Berea best and has returned.

Mr. Clark Wilson, who has been attending the Agricultural School in Knoxville, Tenn., returned last week.

Prof. Francis Clark and Mr. James Bowman left early Monday morning for a trip thru Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina.

Rev. Mr. Roberts, pastor of the Union Church, held a service at the hospital, Sunday evening.

\$4.00 slippers reduced to \$3.50.
\$3.50 slippers reduced to \$3.00.
\$3.00 slippers reduced to \$2.60.
\$2.50 slippers reduced to \$2.10.
\$2.00 slippers reduced to \$1.75.
\$1.50 slippers reduced to \$1.25.
\$1.25 slippers reduced to \$1.10.

We can fit you and guarantee them to wear.

Mrs. S. R. Baker.

UNDERTAKING

Most Effective Service
in Eastern Kentucky.
We are now prepared
for all conveniences
known to the profession
and stand ready day
and night to answer
your call.

WELCH'S

Mr. Wm. Morris, known as "Uncle" Billie Morris, of McKee, stopped in Berea on his way to and from Frankfurt where he went in response to a request from the State Department of Agriculture. Mr. Morris will be one of the lecturers in the Farmer's institutes during the summer.

Mr. McLaren, the accountant in the Treasurer's office, has returned from a vacation which was spent on his father's farm in Michigan. Mrs. McLaren and the children are still there.

Mr. and Mrs. Osborne and Mrs. and the Misses Todd left for their vacation in Chautauque, N. Y. last week.



R. H. CHRISMAN
Undertaking and Embalming

A Complete Line of Modern Funeral Supplies.
SPECIAL SERVICE DAY OR NIGHT.
Day Phone 26 Night 46

Red Cross Flour,
65 cents.

Every Sack Guaranteed

TATUM'S

DR. BEST'S BABY SERIOUSLY SICK

The pleasure of the vacation for Dr. and Mrs. Best among the Dr.'s relatives in Adams, Mass., has been largely discounted by the serious illness of their baby. A letter received by Mr. Chrisman, yesterday morning, states that a very slight change for the better was perceptible in its condition, but still no great hopes were entertained for its recovery.

Word-of-Mouth Advertising

Passing encomiums, only over your store counter, about the quality of what you've got to sell, results in about as much satisfaction as your wife would get if you gave her a box of cigars for Christmas.

Advertising in This Paper talks to everybody at once and makes them talk back with money.

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SALE BEGINS AUG. 1ST

Every Man Who Wants a Suit



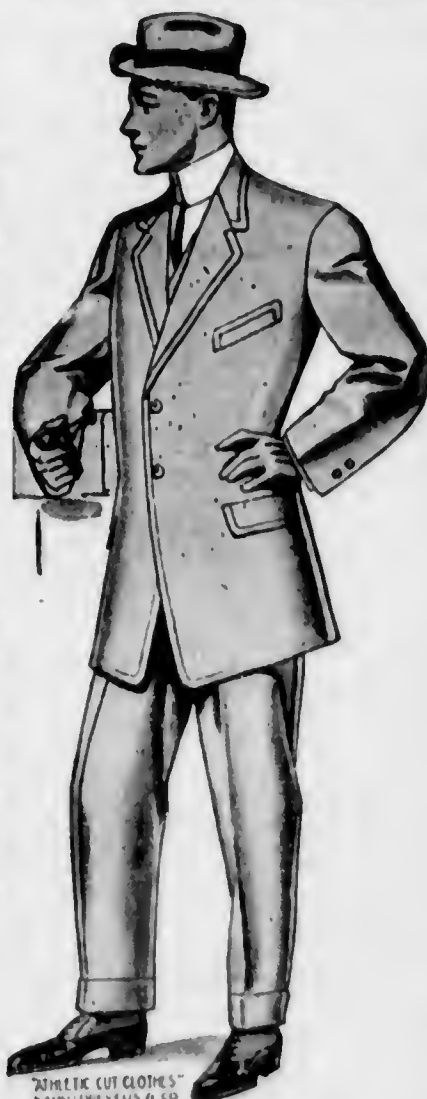
Perfection

Should be in Our Store promptly Tuesday, Aug. 1st. For we have 150 Men's Suits that we are going to sell at cost and below cost. Don't think for a moment we are trying to fool you for we know you can't be fooled in clothing, and everybody in Berea and surrounding country knows we Sell the Best.

For 15 days you can buy clothing at these prices:

MEN'S SUITS		BOYS' SUITS	
\$22.50 Suits cut to	\$14.98	\$8.50 Suits cut to	\$6.48
20.00 " " "	13.98	7.50 " " "	5.48
18.00 " " "	12.98	6.00 " " "	4.48
16.50 " " "	11.98	5.00 " " "	3.48
15.00 " " "	10.98	4.00 " " "	2.98
13.50 " " "	9.98	3.50 " " "	2.48
12.50 " " "	8.98	3.00 " " "	1.98
10.00 " " "	7.98		

Don't wait till the best suits are all gone. Come at once and get a suit cheap.



"ATHLETIC CUT CLOTHES"
KAPPA DELTA & CO
NEW YORK

SALE BEGINS TUESDAY, AUGUST FIRST

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN ST. THE QUALITY STORE BERE A, KY.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE

To make room for our new fall stock of 5, 10 and 25c Notions, Novelties and Toys we offer you unexcelled values in our

BIG SPECIAL 10 DAY SALE

Running August 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12

GRANITE WARE

Reg. Price	Sale Price	Reg. Price	Sale Price
75c 21 qt. Dish Pan	59c	\$1.00 No. 8 Tea Kettle	89c
60c 17 qt. Rinse Pan	49c	75c No. 7 " "	59c
75c 12 qt. Bucket	59c	50c No. 2 Chambers	39c
50c 10 qt. " "	39c	40c No. 2 Titan G. Cham.	29c

On every 10c article sold during the sale we will return 1c in change.

MRS. EARLY'S

Main Street RACKET STORE Berea, Ky.

"THE FURNITURE MAN"

FOR

Furniture, Refrigerators
Undertaking Ice Cream Freezers
Carpets Pianos
Mattings Organs
Rugs Buggies
Wall Paper Harness
Stoves Wire Fencing
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I Make The Lowest Prices

R. H. Chrisman Phone 26 Berea, Ky.

... INTENSIVE FARMING ...

Selecting Seed Corn

Every farmer who expects to plant seed corn next year of his own raising should select it in the field this fall and give it the proper care during the winter. Everyone who is not growing a variety with good breeding behind it should get such a variety before another year goes by. Once a productive variety is found, seed should be selected from one's own field rather than bought from a distance, as the imported seed is likely to be not so well adapted to local conditions as the home-grown seed. In buying new seed, it is safest to get it from a grower of reputation as near home as possible.

Most corn growers select seed from the crib in the spring; therefore it is not possible to know anything about the conditions under which it grew. The whole plant, and not the ear, is the unit of selection. The reasonable way, then, is to go into the field when the corn is coming into maturity, and select good ears on well developed stalks of the same maturity. The stalk should be of medium height, stocky and vigorous, bearing the ear about 4 feet from the ground with a good shank that gives the ear just enough drop to protect it from the rain. Select for two or three stalks in a hill, according as you expect to grow two or three in a hill. An ear that is good with one stalk in a hill might have been poor in competition with other stalks in the

hill. See that there are no nubbins or barren stalks close to the selected plants, as they are generally from weak seed, and the selected ear will have been cross fertilized by them. Mark the ears selected by tying a tag to them, and allow them to mature thoroughly. Gather as soon as mature, husk and hang up in a dry, well ventilated place where there will be no injury by mice. A very good way to hang corn is to string it up so that the ears do not touch each other, very much as boys hang up their popcorn. Select at least twice as many ears as will be needed for seed, since many will have to be discarded as not coming up to the desired type. These points cannot be determined in the field.

In the spring before planting time, make a germination test of every ear, and discard all weak ones. Select 50 of the finest and strongest ears and shell them together and plant them in a seed block in a place on the farm where they will be least exposed to your neighbor's corn. Then select the next year's seed from this block as directed for selecting in the field. Plant each year a seed block by using the best 50 ears. This procedure will improve the yield and quality of your corn.

For further information address
George Roberts,
Agronomist Kentucky Agricultural
Experiment Station.

TO PRESERVE FISH AND GAME

The Kentucky Fish and Game Protective Association is now trying to get every hunter and fisherman in the State interested in the passage of better laws along this line. One of its plans is for the State to charge a license of one dollar per year to every man who hunts on other men's land, and to charge non-residents of Kentucky at least ten dollars per year for hunting in this State. Similar laws are now and have for years past been in force in every State in the Union except Kentucky and about three other States.

Under such a law a sufficient fund could be raised to employ men to see that the fish and game laws are enforced, and to provide stocks of fish and game for every field and stream in the State. Of course, if a man doesn't care a dollar's worth about hunting he wouldn't have to have a license, and the burden would fall on those who would be glad to pay so small a sum for so much pleasure.

One of the big benefits to be derived by the farmers would be the enforcement of the poising laws and

keeping trespassers off of their land. Under the present conditions a great many farmers allow themselves to be imposed upon rather than to drive hunters away, but a paid warden would have no such feelings in the matter.

In order to make the employment of wardens non-political, it is proposed to put the employment of the wardens under the supervision of a non-partisan commission of four, two to be selected by the Senate and two by the House of Representatives, who shall serve without compensation except for necessary expenses.

BARGAIN ON FARM

A bargain if taken in next sixty days. On account of health, I will sell my farm consisting of 105 acres, situated 4 miles from Paint Lick in Garrard County, Kentucky, on turnpike, near good school and church. This farm is well improved, has good new house, 2 tobacco barns that hold 25 acres, good young orchard, and is well watered. For further information address, G. P. Terrill, Lancaster, Ky.

ONLY ONE FARM IN BERE A

Containing twenty acres—ten in original forestry, ten in oats and grass, live cottages, four fronting Forest St. Investments in well selected real estate in growing communities are sure and safe and best for small savings. Buy this property and you are buying an inheritance.

I have resident property, store property, and building lots for sale in Berea, ranging in price from \$150 up, improved from \$200 to \$5,000. Also bluegrass farms in Madison and Garrard Co; mountain farms in Jackson and Rockcastle Co.

I can suit you in farms anywhere in prices from \$1,000 to \$20,000. One farm of 92 1-2 acres, real black walnut blue grassland in Garrard Co. 2 1-2 miles west of Paint Lick, Ky. This farm is nearly all in grass, well improved, and will suit any one wanting a splendid farm.

If you are planning to buy Real Estate, do not delay but write or call on me at once for particulars and terms.

J. B. BICKNELL

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from first page.)

have passed, but if they offered anything worse than the killing of Merdeth and his wife in Clay last Spring, the killing of Simms and his wife at Quicksand in Breathitt, the 22nd, and the desperate affair under the shadow of the court house in Salysville, the 24th, resulting, as in the preceding case, in three deaths, we have not heard of it.

Shall we never have any advertising but the free kind that our lawless element gives us? There is only one way to efface the terrible indictment that all the world has written against us—an indictment which these crimes would seem to justify—and that is first of all to elect good men to enforce and execute the laws—drive out the blind tigers and hunt out and exterminate the murderous element.

It will do no good to call attention to fifty Lexington killings in the last four years, and only fourteen convictions, eleven for short terms and three for life.

SEVERE DROUGHT

Much apprehension is felt for the crops throughout the central part of the State owing to the long continued drought. The Mountains have not suffered so far, except in a few isolated spots. Rain has been promised for about two weeks but the clouds could only spare enough of their moisture to lay the dust for a few minutes, and, if they can't do better, the corn and tobacco crops will be cut to half, if not entirely ruined.

THE LINCOLN ROAD

This is "good roads week" especially on the line of the Lincoln road which is to extend from Louisville by way of the Lincoln farm to the Tennessee line. All along this road work is being done this week by farmers, merchants and every man and boy that is able to lift a hoe or shovel. This is the free contribution of the citizens along the route to the project. After their week's work is done the Lincoln Road Association will continue the task of making the Lincoln Memorial Road one of the finest in the State or in the South.

MORE ABOUT DANIEL BOONE

(Continued from first page.)

sure circumstance relating to our family and how we live in this world and what chance we shall have in the next we know not. For my part I am as ignorant as a child. All the Relegan I have is to Love and fear god, believe in Jesus Christ. Do all the good to my neighbour and myself that I can, help and trust in god's mercy for the Rest. And I believe god never made a man of my principle to be

WE SELL
Zaring's Flour --- The Best Made
45c --- up
Why Buy Inferior Flours?

JUST RECEIVED

A Large Line of New Clothing
FALL AND WINTER STYLES

You Can Buy the Same Quality SHOES for Less Money than Sold by Others

All Welcome!

A Country Store in Town!

Come in!

Phone 60

R. J. ENGLE,

Berea, Ky.

lost, and I flatter myself, Dear Sister, that you are as well on your way in Christendom. Gave my love to all your children and all my friends, farewell my Dear Sister.

Daniel Boone.

Mrs. Sarah Boone.

James R. Robertson.

LETTER FROM PRES'T FROST

(Continued from first page.)

ent from the subject. The object means the impression which you propose to produce upon those who read or hear the piece. Do you intend to instruct or enlighten them—exposition; to arouse or excite them to some feeling of admiration, apprehension, resentment, or the like—excitation; or to induce them to do something—persuasion? There is one other form of discourse called narration, but I am not inviting compositions of this nature, except as narration may come in as a part of exposition. No piece can be called an oration that does not have persuasion as its chief object and no piece will be accepted from any young man unless it contains this as its chief element.

When you select your object you must have definitely in mind the people whom you are addressing. You would select a different object or a different subject, or a different style if you were addressing children from that which you would select if you were addressing grown people, for example.

The second thing is to select your subject, and your subject-matter. (The title is another affair; perhaps you would not select the title until the piece is written. It ought to be something, which would excite interest.)

Now when you have decided what is your object, your audience and your subject, you begin to canvass the different ideas and illustrations which can be brought in. It is a good plan to note these down, in a brief way, on a card and then talk about them with your friends. By and by you will select the half dozen biggest ideas appropriate to your object and subject, and make these the leading divisions of the piece. Next, you will consider in what order these leading ideas should be brought forward. Sometimes one of them naturally introduces and leads into another. A good general rule is to have your highest idea for the last one, and next to the highest for the first.

The more you think over the matter, the more interesting things will come into your head, and the more you talk about it with your friends, the more you will be convinced that there are ways in which you can make the subject very interesting to those who hear it.

When you are really full of the subject, get a quiet room that you are sure of having for yourself for the entire evening. Get a good bottle of ink and two or three good pens and some good paper, and sit down and write; write fast and hard; write the whole thing through before you stop. You will have your notes before you and the outline already made.

The next day take up the piece and

go over it again to see where it can be improved. Of course you will find that in your rapid writing you made some small mistakes in grammar and punctuation, but these are not the main things. Go over the thought and the illustrations. See whether everything is clear, forcible and beautiful. Consider how each paragraph is going to affect the audience. The first sentence should be short and something to arrest attention. Everybody will listen to the beginning, and after they have listened for two minutes they will make up their minds whether they are going to get something or not. Be sure and give them something good at the outset. Then, if there are any long explanations, you must do something to arouse the audience and fix their attention. Introduce a bright illustration, or anecdote that really illustrates—a joke if you can get one. If you can stir up your audience so they will laugh, you may affect them to other feelings a little later.

You will soon find that this process of composition greatly improves your own powers of thought. When you have thought through several important subjects, divided them into their subdivisions, reached the real

truth about them, and have presented that truth in such a way as to make it impress other people, you may begin to respect yourself.

In a former letter, I suggested three topics for young ladies, and three for young men, and in a later letter I will suggest a good many more. The subject you are yourself most interested in is, probably, the one about which you can write best. I am anticipating a real good time next September in reading these pieces.

Faithfully your friend,
Wm. Goodell Frost.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. **HANDBOOK** on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through **Munn & Co.** receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York
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PALACE MEAT MARKET

Fresh and cured meats and lard. Call for what you want and get what you call for. Highest market price paid for butter, eggs and chickens
Pure home rendered lard 50lb. cans 10c per lb. smaller lots 12c

Kidd Building, Corner Main and
Richmond Streets, Berea, Ky.

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.

Do You Want to Buy a Good Blue Grass Farm?

Do you want to buy a good building lot in Berea and do as others have done, build you a comfortable home, educate your children and make a living?

Or is it a common to medium farm you want at a moderate price for either cash or terms with easy payments, close around and convenient to Berea College?

It may be more convenient for you to buy some of the beautiful homes already built that I have for sale for my clients in Berea. Good enough for anybody.

I have plenty of Real Estate in Madison and adjoining Counties for sale at a price to suit any one, from \$10 per acre to \$150 per acre owing to the quality and location of the land. Think it over and write me what you want or call at my office and we will talk it over. **REMEMBER WHAT I SAY**, you will always get a square deal with Holiday. If interested.

CALL UPON OR ADDRESS,

G. D. HOLLIDAY

Room 4, Berea Bank & Trust Building

BEREA, KY.

The Best Qualities of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

That the market can afford. Try a sack of our Lexington Cream Flour or Zarings Patent Flour, two of the best on the market. If we please you tell others; if not tell us.

Main St. **W. I. DOOLEY** Berea, Ky.

SERIAL
STORYELUSIVE
ISABELBy
JACQUES FUTRELLE

Illustrations by M. KETNER

SYNOPSIS.

Count di Rosini, the Italian ambassador, is at dinner with diplomats when a messenger summons him to the embassy, where a beautiful young woman asks for a ticket to the embassy ball. The ticket is made out in the name of Miss Isabel Thorne. Chief Campbell of the secret service, and Mr. Grimm, his head detective, are warned that a plot is brewing in Washington, and Grimm goes to the state ball for information. His attention is called to Miss Isabel Thorne, who with her companion, disappears. A shot is heard and Senor Alvarez, of the Mexican legation, is found wounded. Grimm is assured Miss Thorne did it; he visits her, demanding knowledge of the affair, and arrests Pietro Petrosini. Miss Thorne visits an old bomb-maker and they discuss a wonderful experiment. Fifty thousand dollars is stolen from the office of Senor Rodriguez, the minister from Venezuela, and while detectives are investigating the robbery Miss Thorne appears as a guest of the legation. Grimm accuses her of the theft and threatens her with deportation.

CHAPTER XI.—(Continued.)

"But if I am innocent?" she protested.

"You must prove it," continued Mr. Grimm mercilessly. "Personally, I am convinced, and Count di Rosini has practically assured me that—"

"It's unjust!" she interrupted passionately. "It's—it's—you have proved nothing. It's unheard of! It's beyond—!"

Suddenly she became silent. A minute, two minutes, three minutes passed; Mr. Grimm waited patiently. "Will you give me time and opportunity to prove my innocence?" she demanded finally. "And if I do convince you—?"

"I should be delighted to believe that I have made a mistake," Mr. Grimm assured her. "How much time? One day? Two days?"

"I will let you know within an hour at your office," she told him.

Mr. Grimm rose. "And meanwhile, in case of accident, I shall look to Count di Rosini for adjustment," he added pointedly. "Good-morning."

One hour and ten minutes later he received this note, unsigned:

"Closed carriage will stop for you at southeast corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street tonight at one."

He was there; the carriage was on time; and my lady of mystery was inside. He stepped in and they swung



"But if I am innocent!"

out into Pennsylvania Avenue, noiselessly over the asphalt.

"Should the gold be placed in your hands now, within the hour," she queried solicitously, "would it be necessary for you to know who was the thief?"

"It would," Mr. Grimm responded without hesitation.

"Even if it destroyed a reputation?" she pleaded.

"The Secret Service rarely destroys a reputation, Miss Thorne, although it holds itself in readiness to do so. I dare say in this case there would be no arrest or prosecution, because of—of reasons which appear to be good."

"There wouldn't?" and there was a note of eagerness in her voice. "The identity of the guilty person would never appear?"

"It would become a matter of record in our office, but beyond that I think not—at least in this one instance."

Miss Thorne sat silent for a block or more.

"You'll admit, Mr. Grimm, that you have forced me into a most remarkable position. You seemed convinced of my guilt, and, if you'll pardon me, without reason; then you made it compulsory upon me to establish my innocence. The only way for me to do that was to find the guilty one. I have done it, and I'm sorry, because it's a little tragedy."

Mr. Grimm waited.

"It's a girl girl in diplomatic co-

ciety. Her father's position is an honorable rather than a lucrative one; he has no fortune. This girl moves in a certain set devoted to bridge, and stakes are high. She played and won, and played and won, and on and on, until her winnings were about eight thousand dollars. Then luck turned. She began to lose. Her money went, but she continued to play desperately. Finally some old family jewels were pawned without her father's knowledge, and ultimately they were lost. One day she awoke to the fact that she owed some nine or ten thousand dollars in bridge debts. They were pressing and there was no way to meet them. This meant exposure and utter ruin, and women do strange things. Mr. Grimm, to postpone such an ending to social aspirations. I know this much is true, for she related it all to me herself.

"At last, in some way—a mislaid letter, perhaps, or a word overheard—she learned that fifty thousand dollars would be in the legation bank overnight, and evidently she learned the precise night." She paused a moment. "Here is the address of a man in Baltimore, Thomas Q. Griswold," and she passed a card to Mr. Grimm, who sat motionless, listening. "About four years ago the combination on the legation safe was changed. This man was sent here to make the change, therefore some one besides Senor Rodriguez does know the combination. I have communicated with this man today, for I saw the possibility of just such a thing as this instead of your stethoscope. By a trick and a forged letter this girl obtained the combination from this man."

Mr. Grimm drew a long breath. "She intended to take, perhaps, only what she desperately needed—but at sight of it all—do you see what must have been the temptation then? We get out here."

There were many unanswered questions in Mr. Grimm's mind. He repeated them for the time, stepped out and assisted Miss Thorne to alight. The carriage had turned out of Pennsylvania Avenue, and at the moment he didn't quite place himself. A narrow passageway opened before them—evidently the rear entrance to a house possibly in the next street. Miss Thorne led the way, unhesitatingly, cautiously unlocked the door, and together they entered a hall. Then there was a short flight of stairs, and they stepped into a room, one of a suite. She closed the door and turned on the lights.

"The bags of gold are in the next room," she said with the utmost composure.

Mr. Grimm dragged them out of a dark closet, opened one—there were ten—and allowed the coins to dribble through his fingers. Finally he turned and stared at Miss Thorne, who, pallid and weary, stood looking on.

"Where are we?" he asked. "What house is this?"

"The Venezuelan legation," she answered. "We are standing less than forty feet from the safe that was robbed. You see how easy—"

"And whose room?" inquired Mr. Grimm slowly.

"Must I answer?" she asked appealingly.

"Senor Rodriguez—my hostess! Don't you see what you've made me do? She and Mr. Cadwallader made the trip to Baltimore in his automobile, and—and—" She stopped. "It knows nothing of it," she added.

"Yes, I know," said Mr. Grimm.

He stood looking at her in silence for a moment, staring deeply into the pleading eyes; and a certain tense expression about his lips passed. For an instant her hand trembled on his arm, and he caught the fragrance of her hair.

"Where is she now?" he asked.

"Playing bridge," replied Miss Thorne, with a sad little smile. "It is always so—at least twice a week, and she rarely returns before two or half-past." She extended both hands impudently. "Please be generous, Mr. Grimm. You have the gold; don't destroy her."

Senor Rodriguez, the minister from Venezuela, found the gold in his safe on the following morning, with a brief note from Mr. Grimm, in which there was no explanation of how or where it had been found. . . . And two hours later Monsieur Boissacur, ambassador from France to the United States, disappeared from the embassy, vanished!

CHAPTER XII.

The Vanishing Diplomatist.

It was three days after the ambassador's disappearance that Monsieur Rigolet, secretary of the French embassy and temporary charge d'affaires, reported the matter to Chief Campbell in the Secret Service Bureau, adding thereto a detailed statement of several singular incidents following close upon it. He told it in order, concisely and to the point, while Grimm and his chief listened.

"Monsieur Boissacur, the ambassador, you understand, is a man whose habits are remarkably regular," he began. "He has made it a rule to be at his desk every morning at ten o'clock, and between that time and one o'clock he dictates his correspondence, and clears up whatever routine work there is before him. I have known him for many years, and have been secretary of the embassy under him in Germany and Japan and in this country. I have never known him to vary this general order of work unless because of illness, or necessary absence.

"Well, Monsieur, last Tuesday—this is Friday—the ambassador was at his desk as usual. He dictated a dozen or more letters, and had begun another—a private letter to his sister in Paris. He was well along in this letter when, without any apparent reason, he rose from his desk and left

the room, closing the door behind him. His stenographer's impression was that some detail of business had occurred to him, and he had gone into the general office to attend to it. I may say, Monsieur, that this impression seemed strengthened by the fact that he left a fresh cigarette burning in his ash tray, and his pen was behind his ear. It was all as if he had merely stepped out, intending to return immediately—the sort of thing, Monsieur, that any man might have done.

"It so happened that when he went out he left a sentence of his letter incomplete. I tell you this to show that the impulse to go must have been a sudden one, yet there was nothing in his manner, so his stenographer says, to indicate excitement, or any other than his usual frame of mind. It was about five minutes of twelve o'clock—high noon—when he went out. When he didn't return immediately the stenographer began transcribing the letters. At one o'clock Monsieur Boissacur still had not returned and his stenographer went to luncheon."

As he talked, some inbred excitement seemed to be growing upon him due, perhaps, to his recital of facts, and he paused at last to regain control of himself. Incidentally he wondered if Mr. Grimm was taking the slightest interest in what he was saying. Certainly there was nothing in his impassive face to indicate it.

"Understand, Monsieur," the secretary continued after a moment, "that I knew nothing whatever of all this until late that afternoon—that is Tuesday afternoon about five o'clock."



"Now, Monsieur, There Are Only Two Entrances to the Embassy."

I was engaged all day upon some important work in my office, and had had no occasion to see Monsieur Boissacur since a word or so when he came in at ten o'clock. My attention was called to the affair finally by his stenographer, Monsieur Netteville, who came to me for instructions. He had finished the letters and the ambassador had not returned to sign them. At this point I began an investigation, Monsieur, and the further I went the more uneasy I grew.

"Now, Monsieur, there are only two entrances to the embassy—the front door, where a servant is in constant attendance from nine in the morning until ten at night, and the rear door, which can only be reached through the kitchen. Neither of the two men who had been stationed at the front door had seen the ambassador since breakfast, therefore he could not have gone out that way. Comprenez? It seemed ridiculous, Monsieur, but then I went to the kitchen. The chef had been there all day, and he had not seen the ambassador at all. I inquired further. No one in the embassy, not a clerk, nor a servant, nor a member of the ambassador's family had seen him since he left his office."

Again he paused and ran one hand across his troubled brow.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

How He Timed His Talk.

A successful salesman for a hardware line of goods had a novel way last season of exciting at least a momentary interest in his prospective customers in the new territory he had been given. On entering the office of his prospect his first remark was:

"Mr. Smith, we are both business men with whom time is money. I only ask for three minutes of yours, as I can only give you three minutes of mine. Let's be sure we keep to the limit."

Thereupon he pulled from his pocket quickly and placed on the desk of his hearer, well within his vision and reach, a neat little article of the same shape as and patterned after the well-known hour glass, but containing only sand enough to require three minutes for its passage from the upper to the lower compartment.

"You keep that and don't let me overtake the limit,"—System.

Morgan, Sentimentalist.

The sentimentalist of the world of finance is J. Pierpont Morgan. He gives money widely and recklessly to help men who think they have some wonderful invention or other thing that will be a sensational benefit to the human race. A few years ago an electrical experimenter got some friends to obtain a hearing for him with Morgan. He had plans for the greatest of all inventions. He had no money himself; he had no backing. He went away with a fat check, but returned for more again and again. In the course of time he received \$150,000 to perfect his wonder, but it was not perfected even then. He made a final appeal for \$50,000 more. Morgan wanted to send it to him, but some of the other members of the firm induced the banker to shut down on the supplies until there should be more signs of making good.

PROGRESSIVE METHODS OF
STORING WATER IN THE SOIL

Careful Experiments Have Shown That One to Two Barrels of Water Are Needed to Produce One Pound of Dry Matter—If That Is Not Available Crop Suffers and There Is a Lessened Yield.

(By G. W. SMITH.)

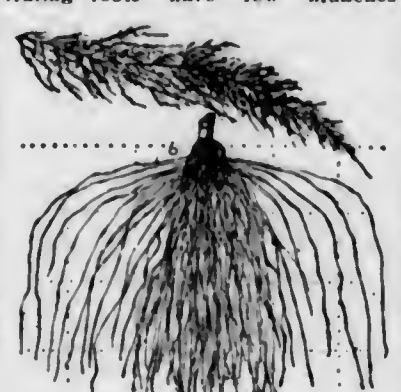
The plant gets the food supply through the water in the soil, which it draws in or absorbs from the soil through the membranous surfaces of the roots with their root hairs, which later greatly increase the surface connections of the plant with the water of the soil.

Large quantities of water thus taken in by the plants are "breathed out" into the air through the leaves. The quantity of water thus taken in and given out by the plant is enormous—field crops consuming 200 to 500 pounds of water to each pound of dry matter they add to their own weight in growing.

The roots of our field crops are much longer, much more numerous, spread farther and penetrate into the soil to greater depths than most people realize. On the fairly open, easily penetrated soils, where the upper portion of the earth is often too dry for the plant to feed, crops send their deepest roots downward four to six feet and in some cases much deeper. The greater number of roots, however, are in the upper 18 inches of earth.

The richest portion of the soil, and the part in which the plant likes best to feed, if sufficient water is present, is the lower half or two thirds of the furrow slice. With greater depth the plant obtains food with more difficulty.

While the deepest roots doubtless secure some food, their chief function is to bring water from deep in the earth when the supply near the surface is short. These long, deep penetrating roots have few branches



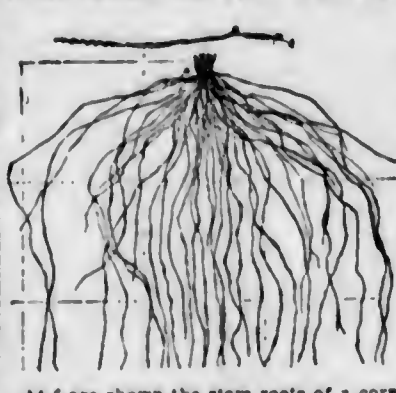
Crown and stem roots of a mature wheat plant, from one seed. There are about 100 stem roots, each of which had for some distance on an average about eight branch roots to the inch, making a wonderful mat of roots in the soil.

near the tip, while the branches are very numerous near the surface, where the roots spread out so as to reach the more concentrated plant food from every nook and corner of the furrow slice and the uppermost layer of subsoil. Only the outer recently developed end of the root branches are active in absorbing water and receiving soil-

ble plant food, the older surfaces being covered with a tough layer of bark-like cells.

The roots of other cereal grains are quite similar, and the roots of some grasses penetrate to like depths. The clovers go a little deeper while some perennial field crops, like alfalfa, extend much deeper. But in all cases the plants get most of their food in the upper layers of soil.

Since the furrow slice and the part of the subsoil just below it are the



At 4 are shown the stem roots of a corn plant nearly ready to tassle out. These roots all have their origin in the base of the stem, and each one has many branches. The dotted lines mark off square feet. The largest roots penetrate nearly four feet downward while the spread horizontally including the branches, not shown in 4, was over six feet. This drawing was made from a plant nearly every stem root of which was dug out by means of a small wooden trowel, the length, depth and direction of the root being accurately recorded on the drawing.

portions of the soil which supply the most congenial and the richest pasture to the roots of crops, the aim of the farmer should be to keep them supplied with the proper amount of moisture and to provide that mechanical condition which best promotes the growth and yield of the crops.

That a crop draws up through its roots, and allows to evaporate, an immense amount of water has been clearly shown in all parts of the country.

Careful experiments in America and in Europe have shown that one to two barrels of water (200 pounds to 500 pounds) are needed to produce a pound of dry matter of many of our common fields. If this amount is not available in the soil the crop suffers, and if the supply is irregular there is a lessened yield.

During wheat growing months when the foliage presents the greatest expanse of surface and the roots are reaching several feet into the soil for water there is a very great draft of water.

A conservative estimate would place the average moisture percentage in the soil bearing a wheat crop 15 per cent, below that in the soil bearing no crop.

CEMENT TANK
IS DURABLE

Can be Constructed at Comparatively Little Expense and Is Practically Everlasting—Directions are Simple.

You can make an everlasting water-tank of cement at a comparatively low cost. Frost will not injure it if it is made right. A tank 6 by 16 and three feet deep is large enough to hold water for sixty cows.

Three men can make this kind of a tank in one day, after the sand and cement have been hauled. Excavate about four inches deep for the foundation. Put one or two inches of crushed rock in the bottom. The frame for the side may be made from old lumber. The better this fits together the more it will improve the appearance of the tank when finished. It must be braced firmly inside and outside. Then put in the mixture of sand and cement in the proportions of three sand to one cement. Use Portland cement.

The sand need not be screened if it is not too coarse. For a tank of this size, it takes about twenty sacks of cement and four loads of sand. Wire netting makes very good reinforcements but gas-pipes or iron rods would be better. The sides may be tamped a little to make them fill out the frame well. The sides of the tank should be about six inches thick at the bottom and four at the top. Make the outside perpendicular and the inside sloping. It should be five feet wide at the bottom and five feet four inches at the top. This will keep the cement from cracking when the water freezes.

After the sides have been made, fix the bottom. This should be made two inches thick without the crushed rock. Coat the tank with pure cement, making it more impervious to water.

The tank should be made in one day, that it will join together well. Make it a little lower at one end and put a two-inch pipe through the wall at the bottom. This will be a help in cleaning. The overflow should also be placed at this end.

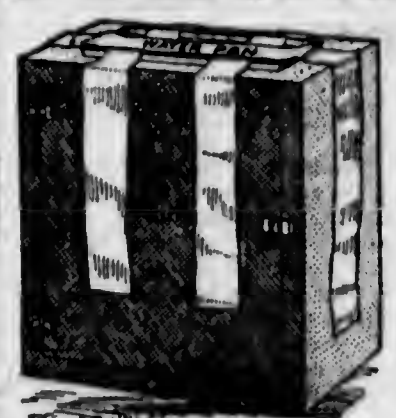
Storage tanks are good also as a source from which to irrigate gardens. A tank 16 by 16 by 4 will hold enough water to irrigate a good-sized garden. This would require about thirty sacks of cement. It could be made in one day by four men.

KEEPING BUTTER
AND MILK COOL

May Be Done by Means of Iceless Refrigerator Which Is Illustrated and Described Hereewith.

The problem of keeping butter and milk cool on the farm is a difficult one, writes L. W. Forman in the Prairie Farmer. An iceless refrigerator made according to the following description costs little and will do the work very satisfactorily.

The refrigerator is made from an ordinary dry goods box. To construct, take a box about twelve inches deep, twenty-four inches long and twenty-four inches wide. On one side make a door of convenient size, secured by two hinges and a hasp. Tack two or three thicknesses of burlap on the outside, making allowance for the door. After setting the box on end



Refrigerator Ready for Use.

set on the top a deep vessel filled with water and in this basin put strips of burlap or wooden goods about three inches in width, and of sufficient length to reach well down the sides of box. Secure the strips to the bottom of the basin by a weight and the refrigerator is ready for business.

Shelves may be placed in the box to suit varying needs. When complete set outside the house, preferably where prevailing winds can pass over the box, and the cooling resulting from the rapid evaporation of water reduces the temperature within the box. The hotter it is outside and the harder the winds blow, the cooler it will be inside the box, as long as the pan is kept filled with water.

HOME TOWN
HELPS

LONG ISLAND'S MODEL TOWN

Forest Hills Gardens, Financed by the Russell Sage Foundation, to Open Next Year.

A model suburban town, financed by the Russell Sage Foundation, whose general operations are shaped by Mrs. Sage, will be opened next year on Long Island, nine miles from the central business district of New York. Forest Hills Gardens, as the place will be called, will occupy a tract of 142 acres and provide detached homes for 1,500 families, who will pay for them at the rate of \$25 a month and upward. The ground-work will be laid by well-known landscape gardeners and architects at a preliminary cost of several millions to the Sage estate. Streets, lanes, parks and gardens will be definitely designed at the start, the business section will be concentrated, and various restrictions enforced for the general welfare. It is proposed to dispose of the homes to professional men and clerks at a cost not much greater than the ordinary expenditure for rent. Another town for families of much smaller means is to be established later, but with equally good sanitation and regulation of the general plan. By this means persons in moderate circumstances, it is expected, will be able to obtain homes of improved construction and with better surroundings than can be secured on the average.

This idea is not new, though there are modifications in some of the details. Enterprising real estate men have long been working along similar lines, apart from the philanthropic backing, and building associations have reduced the financial requirements to a co-operative basis. Buying a home is one of the soundest of investments, and real estate dealers are quick to extend their business with the general public on terms consistent with business principles. Waiting for a benefaction is needless, though the new ideas and advantages that come in that way are appreciated. New towns are springing up on Long Island mainly because of improved transportation. Tunnels under East River give quick and sure access to the city at all seasons. Ferry and other delays can be eliminated by the class whose vocations require them to be in close touch with the metropolitan business section. Tens of millions have been put into the tubes under the rivers, and the subways as a commercial investment. Forest Hills Gardens is but one of a score of new towns planned in the Long Island suburban region. Rapid, safe, comfortable local transit is a controlling factor in the case. Individual projects vary, and by a study of the whole field a person looking for a home can adjust himself to his own circumstances.

MODEL HOME FOR COUNTRY

How It Can Be Made Attractive, With All the Conveniences of the City.

Every one longs for a home and strives to obtain one. All desire the best comforts and luxuries. The country home, especially, could be improved. All the conveniences that the city affords can be had in the country.

In erecting a model country house many things are to be considered: its relation to directions, the water-supply, drainage, plumbing, wiring for electricity, heat, chimney, ventilation, nature of the soil, the arrangement of rooms, bath-rooms, closets, stairs, the materials of construction, adorning, and painting.

The most important question is the site. A plot with a gentle slope is best. This will prevent a damp cellar, enable one to build a reservoir cheaply, and gives an opportunity to dispose of sewage. Placing the well above and the barn and other buildings below, will prevent sewage from draining into the well. A gravelly or sandy soil, which is fertile enough to grow blue-grass and trees, is ideal. A few trees add much to the beauty and comfort. Two rows of evergreens on the north side make good shelter.

Few farmers have a water reservoir. The water is pumped by a windmill or a gasoline engine. If a gasoline engine is used it may also serve the purpose of running the dynamo for electric light. If a hot-air furnace is used it can be fitted to a water tank to warm the water for the kitchen and bath rooms. The well should never be placed within 200 feet of the cesspool. If the house is on a gentle slope this danger of contamination can be avoided by placing the well higher up on the slope.

The outside of the house should be neat and attractive. It should have at least three coats of paint. A veranda adds much to beauty and comfort. The Virginia creeper gives the veranda a tasteful and home-like appearance.—Exchange.

Not in Harmony. "There is one discordant note in your garden, my dear madam," remarked the esthetic landscape architect.

"What is that?" asked the lady, much alarmed.

"I notice," he replied, with a shudder, "that you have a dogwood planted near some pussy willows."

Live Stock

RUBBER SHOES FOR HORSES

Growing Popularity of Soft Heels for Human Feet Results in Similar Idea for Animals.

The growing popularity of rubber spring heels for human feet has resulted in a somewhat similar idea being adopted for horses, although in the latter instance the resistance of



Spring Shoes for Horses.

the rubber heel-pad is reinforced by a spring. The rubber pad, as shown in the illustration, is in the form of a cross bar, with the spring in a chamber between it and the top of the shoe.

EXCELLENT FOR LITTLE PIGS

Rape Has Bloating Effect on Cattle and Sheep and They Must Be Gradually Accustomed to It.

(By J. H. SHEPHERD.) Rape is commonly sown either broadcast or in rows 30 inches apart, and cultivated. It like the row system. When it is sown broadcast alone, it is put in at the rate of five pounds of rape seed per acre of the Dwarf Essex variety; allowed to grow until it is about 14 inches high, and then pastured down with pigs or sheep as the grower may desire.

It is advisable to have two pasture lots of it, so that the stock can be changed to a fresh one, while the one which has been fed down until the stalks are about five inches high and no leaves remain on them can grow up again. It will take a very short while for it to throw out new leaves and be as heavy a growth as it was before it was pastured down. When it is sown in drill rows and cultivated, three pounds of seed per acre is sufficient. It is cultivated as corn or potatoes would be until it is so that it shades the ground completely between the rows.

Rape will stand a vast amount of stable manure, and give a surprising growth of green feed. It is excellent for growing pigs and for brood sows and their litters.

It is frequently sown in a mixture with field peas, barley and millet. It is the only one of the list of plants that will grow after being fed down and while it makes a rather quick growth after it is pastured off the first time, it springs up and supplies a vast amount of forage after the other plants have once been fed off and given a chance to grow without being crowded.

It has a very severe bloating effect on cattle and sheep and they must be very gradually accustomed to it before they can be allowed to pasture on it so long as they would naturally do. When it is damp with dew or light rain, it causes bloating to be very much worse and to come on more quickly. They can gradually be accustomed to it as they are to clover and alfalfa, so that it will do them no harm. It causes no trouble when feeding pigs or horses on it.

Feed for Work Animals.

Any farm animal that does a large amount of work needs and wants a good supply of feed. Hard work makes a good appetite whether the animal be a work horse pulling a plow or a milk cow filling a big pail twice a day. Both are machines and both must have fuel. Upon the quantity and utilization of this fuel will depend the amount of work done. A good milk cow must be a good feeder and then she must have a good supply of the right kind of feed.

Feeding Experiment Finished.

The feeding experiment with 40 cattle at the Iowa experiment station has just been finished. The object was to ascertain the value of ensilage to the feeder. It proved less valuable the last two months than clover, indicating that the fattening action requires more concentrated and drier food after the first three months of the feeding period.

Grain for Draft Cattle.

Don't forget that your draft cattle need some grain this summer. You may let them eat with the mares, but it is better to provide a place where they may eat undisturbed and get the amount they ought to have. There is nothing better than oats for young cattle, but it is a good idea, also, to give a little corn. That is the way to make big horses out of them.

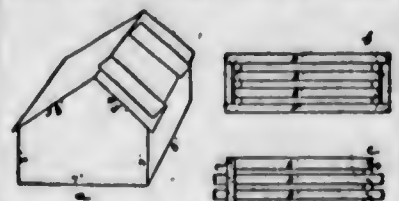
Salt for the Pigs.

There should be a place in every pig yard and pasture a box with salt, charcoal, air-slaked lime, bone-meal and hard-wood ashes, so the pigs can help themselves at will.

INDIVIDUAL PENS FOR HOGS

Many of Best Swine Growers Are Providing Themselves With Two Types of Houses for Animals.

Whether the large house with individual pens is better than the individual cot is an open question, perhaps largely a matter of individual preference. Each has its distinct advantage which cannot be secured in the other. Many of the best hog raisers are now providing themselves with both types of houses, and this seems



A—Diagram of Good House With Knockdown Pen. B—Front of Pen. C—Side of Pen.

to be the most satisfactory method. It is no more expensive in the long run, for all the buildings can be kept in use the year around. In such cases the large houses are used for farrowing quarters, and as soon as the pigs are a week or two old, or as soon as the weather permits, the sows and litters are removed to the individual cots. During the remainder of the year the large houses are utilized for sleeping quarters.

SALT SHED FOR THE PASTURE

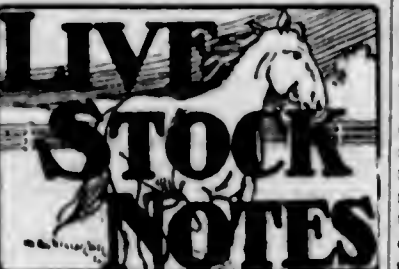
Permanent Covering May Be Easily Made and Is Quite Inexpensive—Thatch Keeps It Dry.

A shed covering a permanent snipping place for animals in the field or pasture, may be cheaply and easily built. It may be either circular or square and covered with boards, or thatched with straw. The stump of a tree or post may be used, and a



Salt Shed for Pasture.

wooden measure firmly fastened on top, or set into the top, should be filled frequently with rock salt. The post should be of a height to enable sheep to reach the salt. The thatch keeps it dry at all times.



The future of the mutton crop depends upon the attention given the young lambs, and the degree to which they are kept growing from the start. Horses always bring a higher price in the spring than in the fall, as many men sell their horses in the fall, preferring not to keep them through the winter months.

It pays to feed sheep grain on pasture.

A little fed regularly goes a long way to make them profitable.

The extra growth of wool will pay alone.

After the lambs have been taken away from the ewes, they need good pasture. It is a good plan, too, to leave a few gentle ewes with them to help them get wanted to their new surroundings.

Separate the pastures in which you keep the ewes and the weaned lambs so far apart that they will not hear each other call.

There is no better general feed than good green grass for growing and producing farm animals.

Dark, unsanitary, poorly lighted and filthy stalls are sure breeders of disappointment in calf raising.

Whenever you discover a sheep limping along, catch him and examine his feet for rot.

Cement floors are best for feeding purposes, but it is our belief that a hog should always sleep on a hoard floor with plenty of clean bedding.

Cold floors, like cement floors, next to starving, prevents thrift more than anything else.

Without pure air and abundant exercise there can be no sound or healthy development.

If sows are expected to raise a fall litter, it is best to wean the spring pigs at from eight to ten weeks old.

If sows and pigs are properly fed and cared for from the first, this can be done with safety and profit.

Some breeders claim that six or seven weeks is long enough for the pigs to remain with the sow, but this, I think, is extreme.

As long as the breeding of a sow is profitable she should be bred. It is not advisable to sell off a good brood animal.

Manifestation of God

By Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden
Pastor of First Church,
Columbus, Ohio.

TEXT.—Howbeit, we know this man, whence he is, but when Christ cometh, no man knows whence he is.—John 7:27.

The fact that Jesus remained in Galilee while his disciples went to Jerusalem to attend the feast of the tabernacles aroused much discussion among the people. Suddenly in the midst of the talk, Jesus appeared, and began to address the gathering with the utmost frankness. At this those present were greatly surprised and many were half inclined to believe in him. However, they said that there is nothing wonderful, occult or mysterious about this man. We know him, he is the son of Joseph, the carpenter, and Mary. Therefore, he cannot be the Christ, for when he comes no one will know of him. The suggestion that this man about whom there was no suggestion of the preternatural or mysterious was the Christ offended the good people who were looking for their Savior's coming. There was no thought of the nobility of character, the power of action, or the holiness of the life that would fit the man to lead God's chosen people, but that he was too commonplace to be God's messenger.

This error is common, even today in the age of advanced learning and reasoning. A great truth stated in plain, comprehensible, unvarnished words, will oftentimes fail to impress the hearer, when a lot of high-sounding phrases, possibly meaningless, will give a conviction of depth of thought and power of expression. In fact, one of the most popular books of the day has won its laurels in this manner. Throughout the ages the world has been humbugged by those who played on this preconception of wisdom.

The real truth when it comes to us is almost always just the reverse of this thought. It is simple, easily understood, with no suggestion of the mysterious, occult or profound. Thus we find that the people are wrong in the main part, for the best messages and ideas are often conferred in the simplest of terms and come from the common men or women. It is indeed well to be hospitable in the entertaining of strangers, for they may turn out to be angels of God. Abraham in entertaining the three travelers found that they brought to him God's mission on earth for him. Lot, at the gate of Sodom, welcomed the footsore wanderers, who warned him of the destruction of the city. Not every angelic visitation has been made in this simple manner, but it is enough for us that many of the important ones have.

To date all the progress made along lines of religious development have tended to simplify and to make more plain the ways of God. Prowling in his prologue to "Oseolo" he stated very beautifully that man has stripped the covering of mystery from the trees, the mountains and the lakes, but that in doing so, it has brought him into closer touch with the Lord. God is indeed revealed in bare nature. His truth is shown in the phenomena despoiled of their mystery and illusion. To those who go beyond the mere phenomena, and get into their meaning, God is far more wonderful than to those who regard him simply as the ruler of all things. If we could see and hear completely, we would be certain that all around us are revelations of God. The every-day friendships of the office, the shop, the home, are many voices crying the will and love of the Lord.

To return to the story, we find that the people at the feast still believed that there was a Christ to come, and this faith is commendable. Had they believed that this man was the Messiah, that the divine had transfigured the human and that the human had not dragged down the divine, they would have grasped the great truth in the matter. The secular is the shrine of the sacred and not its grave. God's love reaches out and through human love does great things, at the same time completely changing the latter. To some unfortunate people the destroying of the mysterious by science has also taken away God. That is a grievous loss. All the deeper, diviner influences that reach the human life are as active now as they ever were. We still need inspiration from above, encouragement and love which can be found only through God. All that tends to dignify and to make beautiful the common and natural things is God, and to fail to sense the great love of God is to fail to secure a working foundation for life and for eternity. Losing God's love, we lose that which our best natures demand and need.

The thought that angels may appear in the garb of the common, everyday traveler or worker is the beginning of wisdom, but not its end. In order to complete the thought we must hear the message brought and then go out and apply it to our lives, do the task demanded and grow bigger. Then, even as angels appear as one of us, so we as common people of the earth can do the work of angels. What are angels save messengers and workers for God? In this we find the real meaning of Christian discipleship.

The Perfect World. A world without suffering and sacrifices, would soon become a world without heroism. And a world perfectly and always happy, would be a world perfectly and always dead.—Rev. J. E. White, Baptist, Atlanta.

TREND IS BETTER

Trade Reviews Take Optimistic View of Conditions in the Mercantile Field.

New York.—H. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade said:

A variety of conflicting developments affect trade conditions, among them: the passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill, unsettlement over the outcome of the negotiations touching adjustment of affairs in Morocco, and the decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Spokane rate and similar cases. These influences, however, are mainly of importance in their relations to the future. Of more immediate interest, the excellent progress of the cotton crop toward maturity holds first place.

Iron and Steel.

Moderate improvements mark conditions in iron and steel, although in Eastern territory pig iron buying is of restricted volume. The best showing is in finished steel products.

Cotton Goods.

The primary cotton goods markets are very quiet. Forward ordering is confined to specialties and fancies. Jobbers are restrained by cotton crop conditions and are awaiting the result of tailors' inventories. Shipments are light, but still show a good gain over last year.

Shoes and Leather.

The footwear market continues slow. Visiting buyers in Boston are cautious about buying ahead and do not place the number of new orders anticipated.

Sentiment Changing for the Better.

Brundstreet's letter said: Sentiment as to the future seems to be undergoing a change for the better, even though a number of reports continue to tell of quiet business and caution as to distant buying. While midsummer quiet still prevails in many lines, the vacation period is passing, and already some traveling salesmen are back on the road. They have met with fair success, and moreover fewer cancellations are noted from sections where the crop outlook earlier appeared to be gloomy, while some reinstatements of orders previously held up are noted. Withal there is enough irregularity to divert the favorable reports of absolute uniformity. For one thing, retail trade, though improved a trifle by cooler weather, is not stimulated very much by clearance sales. Collections are not better than fair, at best, and a number of centers report considerable slowness.

Business Failures.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 27 were 238, against 239 last week, 200 in the like week of 1910, 223 in 1909, 275 in 1908, and 142 in 1907.

Business failures in Canada for the week number 22, which compares with a like number for last week and 41 in the corresponding week in 1910.

The Export Trade.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending July 27, aggregate 2,514,204 bush, against 1,676,505 bush last week and 1,246,743 bush this week last year. For the four weeks ending July 27 exports are 7,339,067 bush, against 5,048,013 bush in the corresponding period last year. Corn exports for the week are 350,098 bush, against 534,531 bush last week and 315,531 in 1910. For the four weeks ending July 27 corn exports are 2,759,037 bush, against 1,298,471 bush last year.

Meyer to Go to Europe.

Washington.—Secretary Meyer will sail for Europe. It is understood he is about to make a personal inspection of some of the European dock yards and wishes to confer with the naval administrative offices with a view to picking up suggestions for the improvement of the civil administration of American navy yards.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Grain Market.

Flour—Winter patents \$3.90a4.20, do family \$3.90a4.20, low grade \$2.40a 2.50, hard patent \$4.90a5.25, do fancy \$4.15a4.50. Wheat—No. 2 red \$3.40 85c, No. 3 red \$3.15a3.30, No. 4 red 76c 80c. Corn—No. 2 white \$1.65a1.69, No. 3 white \$1.65a1.69, No. 2 yellow \$1.65a1.67, No. 3 yellow \$1.65a1.67, No. 2 mixed \$1.65a1.67, No. 3 mixed \$1.65a1.67. Oats—No. 2 white \$1.35a1.40, standard white \$1.35a1.39, No. 3 white \$1.35a1.39.

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$5.25a6.15, butcher steers, extra \$6.25a6.40, good to choice \$5a5.65, heifers, extra \$5.65a5.85, good to choice \$4.65a5.60, cows, extra \$4.50 a4.75, good to choice \$3.75a4.40, canners, \$1.25a2.50. Bulls—Bologna \$3.65 a4.25, extra \$4.25. Calves—Extra \$6.75a7, fair to good \$6a6.50, common and large \$3a6. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$7.25a7.50, mixed packers \$7.15a7.25, common to choice heavy fat sows, \$5a6.40, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$4.50a6.75. Sheep—Extra \$3.35, good to choice \$3a3.40. Lambs—Extra \$7.

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.

Poultry—Hens 11c, spring chickens 17c, ducks 10a12c, turkeys 14c, geese 5a7c. Eggs—Prime fresh 16c, firsts 14c. Butter—Creamery, extra 27c, firsts 25c, fancy dairy, 18c. Apples—Fancy, \$1.50a2.25, hamper, choice \$1.50a2.25. Carrots—Homegrown 12c, 15c a box. Celery—Michigan \$1.50a1.75, extra \$1.75a4.00. Onions—California \$4a5. Onions—Louisville, \$2.25a2.50. Bbl. Oranges—\$4a4.50. Box. Potatoes—Eastern \$4a4.25. Bbl. Turnips 50a75c. Bu.

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What Are Your Aims?

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Are you interested in earning money?

THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, Miles E. Marsh, Dean.

Mountain Agriculture. Home Science. Woodwork and Carpentry. Nursing. Printing and Book-Binding. Business Courses, Etc.

Here you soon double your earning power, and learn to enjoy doing things in a superior manner.

Are you desiring the next best thing to a College Course? Then take two years or three years in the

GENERAL ACADEMY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Two years, or three years, in such practical studies as will fit you for an honorable and useful life. You select your studies from such as these: Physiology—the science of health; Civics—the science of government; Grammar—the art of correct speech and letter-writing; Ethics—the science of right and wrong; History—necessary for politics, law and general intelligence; Botany—necessary for the doctor and interesting to every lady; Physics—the science of machinery; Drawing, Bookkeeping, etc., etc.

Do you wish to prepare to enter College? Start in the

BEREA ACADEMY—PREPARATORY COURSES, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Best training in Mathematics, Languages, Science and History. The Academy has its own class-rooms and Men's Dormitory, and a large body of students of high character and ability, able instructors, and use of College Library and apparatus.

Berea College

The College itself stands apart from all the other schools under its management and has long maintained the highest standards known in the South. To conform to the Carnegie standards we have diminished our former requirements. Required and elective studies with opportunity to concentrate in particular lines. Largest college library in Kentucky. Laboratories equipped for student practice. Courses leading to the degrees of A. B., B. S., B. L., and B. Ed.

MUSIC (Singing Free). Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken for special fees in connection with work in any of the above schools.

Questions Answered

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in College courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Vocational School.	Academy and Normal.	College.
FALL TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00		\$ 7.00.
Room	5.60	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 13, 1911.....	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$33.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 1, 1911.....	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term.....	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance.....	\$29.00	\$31.40	\$32.40
WINTER TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 3, 1912.....	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$33.20
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 14, 1912.....	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term.....	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
If paid in advance.....	\$28.50	\$30.70	\$31.70
SPRING TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 27, 1912.....	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$18.75
Board 5 weeks, due May 1, 1912.....	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term.....	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance.....	\$22.00	\$24.00	\$25.00

Plan Now, Come September 13th

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the Fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over old over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and States.

Make your plans to come September 13th.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

D. Walter Morton, BEREA, KY.

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

McKEE

GREEN HALL.

KERRY KNOWS

CARGO

MIDDLEFORK

GRAYHAWK

ORPMA

ROCKFORD

CLIMAX

LAUREL COUNTY

ag relatives at this place:—

RESOURCES

LIABILITIES

OWSLEY COUNTY

SEBASTIAN

ESTILL COUNTY

GARRARD COUNTY

CLAY COUNTY

CALIFORNIA

Yours truly, H. L. Bishop,
Arg. Fresno County, Cal.

FOR SALE—3 FARMS—325 ACRES

'For God's Sake Do Something'

We have answered this question in our new book "Fighting the Traffic in Women," by Frank A. Hall, District Attorney, Miami, and others. The new indictment of the White Slave Trade over publication is said to be thousands of young girls are lured from their homes annually and sold into filth of shame. The Cincinnati Enquirer says that in the books of the season the War on the White Slave Trade is the most popular it should be by every man, woman and child. Agents are making from \$100 to \$1,000 a day. Over 600 pages. Many pictures. Price \$1.00.

Send the top for forwarding agents. Credit for the book. Send the top for forwarding agents. Credit for the book. Send the top for forwarding agents. Credit for the book.